

**Jottings and Historical
Records with Index
on the
History of South
Pembrokeshire
Vol. 2
Manorial Accounts
1324 to 1333
B.H.J.Hughes**

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This booklet has created more mysteries for me than it solved

Just what was that brass pot in Pembroke Castle?

Why was Pembroke Castle so heavily stocked with weapons and furniture when the Narberth and Haverfordwest Castle inventories of the same period record very little?

Where are the sites of all the mills of Pembroke ?

The site of the coal mine at Coytrath?

The apparently differences in the manors of Kyngeswode (casual labour) Lamphey (rented out) and Castlemartin (bond tenants) ?

May be one of the readers will have the answers, I don't.

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Chapter 1 Events in the Country that had an influence on life in South Pembrokeshire in the period 1324 to 1331.

The early part of the 14th century was a very turbulent time in the history of Britain, the influences of events of the day affected even the most distant parts of the country

After the defeat of the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion in 1322, Edward II became totally dominated by the le Dispensers, father and son, Sir Hugh the younger took advantage of his position to extend his lands into a territorial lordship covering most of South Wales. The estate of the earl of Pembroke was no exception. Aymer de Valance, one time adviser to the king, died in 1324 leaving no children. His sister Isabel de Valance was married to John de Hastings and their son Laurence de Hastings, became heir and the new earl of Pembroke but, because he was a minor, the estate was held by the Crown.

On April 28, 1325,¹ Edward II granted custody of all the estates belonging to Laurence, the son and heir of John de Hastings, until the said Laurence should come of age, to Hugh le Despenser the younger.

Sir Hugh the elder, had been made Earl of Winchester. He caused "the Queen to be hated and put on livery"². Queen Isabella seeing the warning signs, and believing that her position and possibly her life were threatened, agreed, when it was proposed by the papal nuncios, that she would undertake a peace mission, to reconcile her husband and her brother and obtain a settlement of the vexing question of who was the overall ruler of Gascony. On 9 March 1325 she, with most of her household, sailed for France, where, as a mediator, she proved very effective. Part of the agreement she concluded was that Edward II should, in person, do homage to Charles IV (of France), for those lands held by Edward II in France.

The Dispensers were against Edward travelling to France, rejoining the Queen or in any way leaving their sphere of influence and on 24 August Edward II declared himself unfit to travel. He adopted the plan that Prince Edward should be invested with the duchy of Gascony and the county of Ponthieu and perform homage in place of his father. Accordingly the young prince sailed to France and did homage to the French king.

During the time they were in France, Edward II had his son and wife proclaimed as traitors both to him and his kingdom. Queen Isabella in turn vowed not to return to the court of Edward II as long as Hugh the Despenser the younger was there.

Supported by the count of Hainault, in return for the marriage of his daughter Philippa to the young Edward, the Queen, her son, the earl of Kent, Roger Mortimer, and the brother of the count of Hainault with a small supporting force, invaded England landing at Orwell in Suffolk (although Brut Y. Tywysogyon says they landed at St Edmundsbury) on September 24 1326 and headed for London.

Edward II was then in the west country, and the chronicle records that he and Sir Hugh the younger fled across the Severn from Bristol towards Morgannwy. Sir Hugh the elder who commanded at Bristol was forced by the burgesses to yield the town without resistance, was seized, "tried" "sentenced to be "drawn for treason, hanged for robbery, beheaded for misdeeds against the Church".³

Sir Hugh the younger with Simon Reding, a clerk, and king Edward II headed into Wales, trying to escape to Lundy Island, from where they might have been able to get a boat to Ireland but storms in the Bristol Channel prevented this. Instead they were forced to head further west, with the hope of gaining support from some of Hugh the Despenser the younger's estates. On 16 November they were captured at Neath Abbey. The next day Simon Reding was drawn and hanged and Hugh the younger was taken to Hereford where on 24 November he was "tried" and a similar sentence to his father's carried out forthwith.

Edward II was taken to Kenilworth and was forced to abdicate in January 1327. His son was proclaimed King as Edward III At that time he was fifteen years old.

The deposed Edward II was removed from Kenilworth, in April 1327, to Berkeley Castle where at least two attempts were made to rescue him. According to some accounts, he was murdered on 21 September 1327 by being pierced with a white hot lance it has been suggested on the orders of Roger Mortimer⁴

On the death of Hugh le Despenser the younger, control of the estates of Laurence de Hastings (who was still a minor) passed to Roger de Mortuo Mari (Roger Mortimer)

Edward III as a minor was under the influence of his mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer till 1330. Then becoming eighteen, in October 1330, he took over the reins of government. His mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer were arrested, Mortimer had been caught in

¹Close Roll 18 Edward II m.6.

²Brut Y Tywogyon, Thomas Jones, University of Wales Press

³Ann. Paul., pp 317-18

⁴Brut.y Saesson

the old king's bedroom at night, he was executed by being drawn and quartered and his heir dispossessed, Isabella was confined to Castle Rising, Administrations of the estates of the Laurence de Hastynges were taken back into the King's hands and he appointed, in 1331, Richard Symond as Steward of the County of Pembroke and keeper of the castles, late of Roger de Mortuo Mari, the king's enemy and rebel. This appointment was not before time as law and order in the county appear to have broken down. There was an "Ancient Petition"⁵ raised and sent to the king. "Petition of the commonalty of the county of Pembroke for the appointment of a competent and suitable steward with power to govern the said county and to punish the grievances, oppressions and hardships done by the evildoers of the said county, after the death of the Earl of March late warden of the said county by the king's grant, by reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastings. Since the death of the Earl of March the said county has been without a keeper or warden, with the result that the common (menez) people of the county are oppressed and slain by "great" evildoers (grantz meffesours) NB Laurence de Hastings succeeded his father John, half brother of Sir Hugh Hastings, as fourth Lord Hastings and Bergavenny in 1325. As a young man he served under Edward III in Flanders, and in 1339 was created Earl of Pembroke as representative of his great Uncle Aymer de Valence. The arms of Aymer de Valence, can be see in enamel on his effigy in Westminster Abbey. In 1340 Laurence de Hastings accompanied the King on his expedition into Scotland, and later took a prominent part in Lancaster's campaigns of 1345 in Aquitaine and Gascony, being present at Bergerac - which he garrisoned -- at Auberoche and Aiguillon. He was at the siege of Calais and died in 1348. Arms Quarterly, Hastings and Valence. There is a stone effigy of him at Abergavenny moreover there is a small figure, of him, on the brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings at Elsing Church Norfolk⁶

⁵ No. 14840

⁶ *The armies of Crecy and Poitiers by Christopher Rothero* , Osprey Publishing London 1981

Chapter 2 Extent of the estate of the Earldom of Pembroke in South Pembrokeshire

In 1324 Aymer de Valence Earl of Pembroke died. It was actually on the day that he married his third wife at Compiègne and he was buried beside his father in Westminster Abbey. As he had left no children and his nephew who inherited was still a minor, the estates of the Earldom were administered by the Crown.

An Inquisition⁷ was held on August 20 1324 before John de Hampton, King's Escheator, at Pembroke, the Jurors being;

Walter Maleufaut, Walter de Castro, John Keiez (Kneghey), John Melin, Walter Harald; Stephen Perot, Walter Eliot, Wioti de Laureny, John Cradok, John de Luny, William de Crippyns, Thomas Martin and John Scorlaga.

At this Inquisition it was acknowledged that Aymer de Valence had held the county of Pembroke with its appurtenances of "our lord the King in chief by the service of carrying the king's sword on the day of his coronation".

In South Pembrokeshire he held, besides the castle of Pembroke, the town of Pembroke with 220 burgages, the grange of Kyngeswode, the manor of St Florence, the commote of Coytrath, the Castle of Tenby, the town of Tenby with 220 burgages, the manor of Castle Martin [part of which is dower.] .

He also held in the county of Pembroke 25 1/2 knights' fees and one tenth knight's fee. In South Pembrokeshire these included:-

Caru (Carew) 5 knights' fees held by John de Carru and worth yearly 100 marks.

Maynerbir (Manorbier), 5 knights' fees held by John de Barri and worth yearly 100 marks

Stakepol (Stackpole), 5 knights' fees held by Richard de Stakpol and worth yearly, 100 marks

Flemishton (Flimston) half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro and worth yearly 100s

Benegereston (Bangeston) one knights' fee held by John Beneger, and worth yearly 26s 8d

Popetoun, (Popton) half knights' fee held by Stephen Perrot, and worth yearly 10 marks

Kilkemorán, (Crygmarren) half knights' fee held by John Scorlaga, and worth yearly 10 marks

Moristoun, (Moreston) half knights' fee held by Walter de Castro, and worth yearly 10 marks.

Costyneston (Cosheston) 2 knights' fees held by John Wogan, John Beneger and William

Robelyn, worth yearly 40 marks.

Esse (Nash) half knights' fee held by Walter Maleufaut worth yearly 10 marks.

Coytrath (Saundersfoot area) one tenth knights' fee held by Nicholas de Bonvill, worth yearly 26s 8d

Coytrath one knights' fee held by John Chaumpan worth yearly 10 marks

Coytrath half knights' fee held by Andrew Wiseman worth yearly 5 marks

Coytrath one tenth knights' fee held by John Scorlaga worth yearly 13s 4d

Coydrath one tenth knights' fee held by David Maleufaut worth yearly 13s 4d

In addition he held the advowsons of the Churches of Rescrouther (Roscrowther) (40 marks), St Florence (40 marks) and Londes (100s) .

.....
On March 2nd 1325 Edward II⁸ appointed Richard Symond steward of the county of Pembroke and of Haverford in Wales with responsibility for the castles, towns, manors and lands which Aymer de Valancia, Earl of Pembroke had held as tenant in chief at the time of his death and to be answerable to the Exchequer of England for the issues thereof.

Just under two months later (April 28th 1325) Edward II ordered⁹ John de Hampton (escheator in Hereford and the Marches of Wales) to deliver to Hugh le Despenser the castle and the town of Pembroke, the barn of Kyngeswode, the commote of Coytrath, the town and castle of Tenby, the manor of Castlemartin except for the land and rents held by Mary, widow of Aymer de Valence, the manor of Tregeyr, the rents and foreign profits of the whole county of Pembroke and the commote of Oysterlof all of which was assigned to Laurence de Hastyngs (a minor) the custody of lands to be held by Hugh le Despenser till Laurence de Hastyngs came of age.

⁷I.P.M. Edward II files 84 & 85.

⁸Fine Roll 18 Edward II, m 6

⁹Close Roll, 18 Edward II m6.

Chapter 3 Some of the people mentioned in the Accounts.

Chaucer, writing about forty years after this period, gives us, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales a very revealing description of some of pilgrims whose professions are mentioned in the accounts of South Pembrokeshire.

Could they be used to put flesh on the records

One of those he describes was the Franklin, a freeholder holding his estate free from feudal obligations. He had served as "knyght of the Shire" was a Justice of the Sessions, Sheriff and auditor. Chaucer's description portrays an elderly man who loved life, good food, wine, was very hospitable and from the description of the table he set must have been very wealthy.

The Reeve was thin old man who originally had served his time as a carpenter and was still good at that trade. Clean shaven and with a short haircut

"Wel koude he kepe a gerner and a bynne;

Ther was noon auditour koude on him wyne,

Well wiste he by the droghte and by the reyn

The yeldynge of his seed and of his greyn"

Chaucer's reeve was responsible and accounted for all the livestock belonging to his master. This he had done for many years and in all that time had never been caught in arrears. No bailiff or any other worker dared to complain, they all feared him as he knew every dodge and all their tricks. Over the years, because of his skill at bargaining he had grown rich and had a fine house but he was not above using some of his accumulated wealth to buy his Lord's favour

In these accounts:-

Philip Denyel was a reeve and also held 6a of land near le verywill,

Robert le Grana of Tenby was also a reeve and a landholder

John Cole - reeve -- held land at Llamphey and Warren

William le Lange - reeve - also farmer of the mills (Miller)

Geoffrey Tortoun - reeve - also purchaser of peas etc from Kingswode and farmer of the mills of Pembroke (Miller)

Philip le Yunge - reeve of Castlemartin was a bond tenant of the manor.

and three served as jurors on inquisitions (Philip Daniell, Walter Hun, John Wyseman)

Acc to Black book of St David's -- see Lamphey

they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers.

and of the 33 reeves mentioned in the accounts

9 served two terms as reeve

3 served 3 terms the rest served one term

From the various accounts listed it would appear that the reeve changed frequently

acc/to the Black Book into the reeves duties mostly were to collect the monies due to the Lord; --

usually appointed by the Lord but in some cases the tenants do seem to have elected him and it was questioned as to whether they could elect him from outside their own body -- from one of the entries it would appear that he had to be a burgess and that in his accounts the rent of a burgage tenement was allowed him for his salary

Chaucer describes the plowman as an honest worker good and true who was used to shifting loads of dung out to the fields, manuring, digging ditches or thrashing corn. A steady workman who didn't slack and was prepared to help those worse of than himself for no reward. He followed the Gospel teachings "God loved he best with al his hoole herte

At alle tymes, thogh him games or smerte,

And thanne his neighbour right as hymselfe"

He paid his tithes in full when they were due both what he owned, and on his earnings. He is described as wearing a tabard smock. This picture is at variance with that given in Piers Plowman's Crede written towards the end of the 14th Century where the ploughman is described as a poor man hanging on the plough, clothes and shoes in tatters with his wife even more poorly dressed and her bare feet cut by the ice as she goaded the starving heifers to pull the plough, their two children wrapped in rags lying at the end of the field.

The Miller was an entirely different fellow, big built, weighing sixteen stone, very strong with red hair and a wide nose on which there was a wart covered with red hair like bristles. He wore a blue hood and a white coat and was armed with a sword and buckler. He also played the bagpipes. According to Chaucer's description he was an unsavoury character not very honest, he is described as being a master at stealing grain, had a foul mouth and a host of filthy stories.

Chaucer also describes a Yeoman of which he says " A forseter was he, soothly, as I gesse". He wore a green coat and hood with a silver medal of St. Christopher on his chest and had a brown complexion. A sheath of sharp arrows with flights of peacock feathers hung from his belt, he wore a brace on his arm to protect it from the bow string and he carried a mighty bow. He was also armed with a sword, a

sharp dirk and a shield. Suspended from a green belt hanging from his shoulder was a polished hunting horn and he was an expert on woodcraft.

Constable -- in one place received 5s out of the goods of anyone convicted and was also normally responsible for the safekeeping of prisoners

Hayward --- looked after the cattle and pasture of a manor

There are records relating to South Pembrokeshire which record appointments to various posts

1331 Jan 13 Westminster

Patent Roll 4 Edward III pt 2 m 11 (Cal p 43)

Appointment of Walter de Casto Martini to the bailiwick of the office of forester of Coytres, co Pembroke, during good behaviour

1348 Dec 10 Westminster

Close Roll 22 Edward III, Pt 2 m 5 (Cal., pp579 80)

To Thomas Cloptin, keeper of the wardrobe, to whom the king committed the custody of two parts of the land in co. Pembroke in Wales, which belonged to Laurence de Hastynges, earl of Pembroke, tenant in chief in the king's hand by reason of the minority of the earl's heir, to hold until that heir should come of age

Order to permit Richard de Cestr[ia] to hold the office of reaper of Castlemartin and to pay him his wages of 11/2d a day and the arrears thereof, as the earl granted that office to Richard to hold for life, receiving 1d a day for his wages, and afterwards the earl granted him 1/2d a day in augmentation of his wages for damages received while in the earl's service in parts beyond the sea, which grant the king ratified and pardoned Richard any trespass committed by him in acquiring the said office without licence.

To the same. Like order to permit John de Loud to hold the office of forestership of Coytrath and to pay him his wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, which office and wages were granted to him by the earl to hold for life, and the king ratified that grant and pardoned John any trespass committed by him in

acquiring the said office without licence. To the same. Like order to permit William Redhefd to have constableness of Tenby castle and the office of "catchepol" of that town, and to pay him the wages of 1d a day and the arrears thereof, in accordance with the earls grant to him confirmed by the king.

Chapter 4 Measurements, Weights and Services

It is difficult to give some idea of the amount of land involved as the actual measurements varied --
Acc to The Local Historians Encyclopedia

Demesne:-

Land retained by the lord of the manor for his own use and upon which tenants gave free service according to the customs of the manor

Knights Fee

A Knight's Fee depended upon the quality of the land and was the amount required to support the knight and his family for one year. Usually between 4 and 48 Carucates (or Hides).

Acc/to Owen ¹⁰a knights fee is 640 acres and 5 knights fees held of the Earl of Pembroke were a barony
Carucate

A Carucate again depended upon the quality of the land, it could vary between 60 and 180 acres and was the amount of land that would support a family and could be ploughed in a year using one plough. A Memorandum in the Black book of St David's --- (was it added in 16c?? - the introduction to the Black book .would suggest that in the manuscript a " memorandum is given," so whether or not it was in the original manuscript could be questioned.) states that a curacate or hide of land contains 80 acres
Acc/to Owen it was 64 acres

Bovate

an 1/8th of a carucate (also given as 20 acres)

A Bovate consisted of between 7 and 32 acres

The memorandum in the Black book of St David's --- states that :-

A bovat of land contains 7 acres

Acc/to Owen 8 acres equals a bovat

Margaret F Davies ¹¹ suggests, from evidence in the survey of Lands of the Bishop of St David's (1326), that a bovat was equal to 7 acres, a carucate equaled 80 acres and that this was the approximate size of the normal farm, 8 carucates was the equivalent of a knight's fee approximately one square mile of land.

Acre The acre had been standardised by Edward I as being equal to 4840 square yards although previously it had been the size of the strip that could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day.

Virgate The English virgate was a quarter of a carucate = 2 bovates

but it would seem very doubtful if the virgate mentioned in the Black Book was that size as on one occasion a person is listed as holding 3 acres and 7 virgates which would indicate that an acre was somewhat over 7 virgates.

Stang Welsh measure --Customary acre - here again there appears to be a discrepancy as the Black Book of St David's says that a person held an acre and a stang, so a stang would appear to be certainly less than an acre and from other entries it would appear that it is about a quarter of an acre

There is also a suggestion that the measurements actually relate to the different plots that a person held. each tenement contains a stang, (Black Book of St David's --see Llamphey)

Burgage Acc/to the Black Book of St David's _ p.xii

The nature and size of a burgage tenement varied in size from Town to Town. It ought strictly to have included a house with a certain quantity of land but from the Black Book it would seem that in Wales, where a garden is mentioned as a burgage tenement in St Davids, a house was not always an essential part. The strict English rule was that a burgage tenement included a hearth therefore a house. The rent was a fixed sum irrespective of the size of the tenement although very often there was a variation as one burgage holder acquired part of another tenement..The map of the burgages of Pembroke town in medieval times, which illustrates Brian Paul Hindle's article on Medieval Pembroke,¹² shows plots of various sizes.

pe-- would appear from mathematical calculations to be equivalent to a stone

li would appear to be equivalent of lb.

Chenser

"payers of quit rents"¹³

Mark

The mark originally was valued at 128 silver pennies (10s 8d) but was valued during this period at 13s 4d

Florin first issued in England by Edward III worth about 6s 8d

¹⁰ *Pembrokeshire Vol1 p135*

¹¹ *The Land of Britain -- Part 32 Pembrokeshire 1939*

¹² *The Pembroke Historian No 6 1979*

¹³ *Black Book of St Davids p xvii*

Chapter 5 Estate Accounts of the earldom of Pembroke

1326 1327

m 11. View of the Account of Walter Seis, the Treasurer of Pembroke from Michaelmas(29 Sept) 1326 to 24 May 1327, for 33 weeks and four days.

Castlemartin received of David Phelip, the reeve there, by one tally.	£ 30	
Pembroke Farm of the mills of Pembroke for this time, the prise of the beer there .	£ 20	11s 4 3/4d 77s 2d.
Sum	£ 34	8s 6 3/4d
Costyniston and Wiston which are in ward received of William Huloc, reeve of Costiniston, by one tally	£ 6	5s 4d
received of Thomas Cogan, reeve of Wiston by one tally.	£ 7	
Sum	£ 13	5s 4d
Tenby received of Robert, the baker, the farm of the mill of Waterwyche by one tally.		13s 4d
The County (Com') for the ward of the castle of Pembroke; from the ward of :		
Costyniston		4s.,
South Cyroni,		2s 6d
Gonedon,		2s.,
Popetoun		2s.,
Corston		20s.
Sum		30s 6d.
And for the residue Richard de Collyngton is to answer, to wit:		
Corston		20s;
Maynerbir		8s
Kylecop		2s;
Thouryston .		9s 6d
Perquisites of Court		5s 4d
for the time of this view, and no more, because Richard de Collyngton is to answer for the rest, and he has the Rolls of the court with Him		
Total Receipts	£ 70	3s 0 3/4d

Richard Symond, steward of Pembroke from Michaelmas to 17th November for seven weeks, and constable and janitor of the castle of Pembroke for the same time, at £ 20 yearly

		53s 10d.
Thomas de Carreu, the same offices from 17th November to 8th May following, for 24 weeks and three days	£ 9	7s 6d;
fees of the constable and janitor from 8th Mat, for 16 days following, ie 3d per day, during which time there was no steward;		4s
fee of the Treasurer from Michaelmas [□] to 24th May, for 33 weeks and 6 days,		64s 6d
(100s yearly);		
fee of the sheriff at 100s yearly		64s 6d
fee of the clerk of the county, at 40s yearly		25s 10d
robe of the treasurer for winter		20s
robes of the the keeper of the manors for winter, (¹⁴)		20s
Sum	£ 21	1 1/2d

EXPENSES

[□] Crossed out in MS because had none out of wardrobe

Expenses of Walter Seys going to Carmarthen to	
Sir William de la Southe, by order of the said William,	
and staying there for two days,	2s 6d.;
one messenger sent by the said William to Cardiff and back,	2s 6d;
expense of William le Chambirleyn going to Ludlow to	
Sir Roger de Mortimer on the lord's business, and back ,	
at 10d per day,	6s 8d;
for 30 boards bought for making regulis and ladles	
for the mills of Pembroke,	2s 2d.
Sum	14s 2d
Sum of all expenses	£ 21 14s 3 1/2 d
and so he owes	£ 48 8s 9 1/4d
of which the said Walter is charged in his account of the farms of the mills of Pembroke for 3 Edward III, as appears there.[see Mills of Pembroke]	

In 1331 The Steward of Pembroke, Richard Symond and his two attorneys, William Poll and Henry de Theford compiled the accounts for their overseeing of the county of Pembroke¹⁵ which was, at that time, in the hands of the King because of the minority of the heir to the Earldom, Lawrence de Hastynges. The estates had, until recently, been held by Roger Mortimer and the accounts were compiled on the transfer of the custody of the property to Elizabeth de Burgo, late wife of Roger Damory as recorded in the following deed:-

1331 Nov 16 Windsor

Fine Roll, Edward III m 3 (Cal pp288 9)

Grant to the king's kinswomen, Elizabeth de Burgo, some time the wife of Roger Damori and executrix of his will, for the £ 1500 which Anthony de Passaigne, knight, assigned to her of the sum of £ 8,141 8s 6d wherein Edward II was bound to him , and which the king by Anthony's assignment promised to pay her by letters patent surrendered by her in Chancery, and for the 500 marks which the king by writ dated 20 May last, ordered the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to pay to the king's kinsman, William de Burgo, earl of Ulster, for good service , in wardships and marriages within two years therefrom, as appears by inspection of the rolls of Chancery which she has undertaken to pay to the earl, her son, and for 250 marks which she will pay at the Exchequer, of the wardship of the following lands late of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke in Wales, to wit, the castle of Pembroke, not extended beyond reprises, the town of Pembroke, extended at £ 36 16s 6d, the grange of Kyngeswood, extended at 113s 8d. the commote of Coytrath, extended at £ 9 12s 4d. the castle of Tyneby not extended beyond reprises, the town of Tynby, extended at £ 28 7s 1d, the manor of Castlemartin, extended at £ 102 22d whereof £ 40 are assigned to Mary, late wife of Aymer in dower, the manor of Tregeir, extended at 55s 10 1/2d . the foriegn rents and profits of the county of Pembroke extended at £ 22 15s 9d and the commote of Oysterof, extended at £ 7 13s 4d a year in the king's hand by reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastynges kinsman and one of the heirs of the said earl of Pembroke, of his pouparty of the lands late of his said kinsman, to hold until the lawful age of the said Laurence who was of the age of five years on St Benedict the Abbot, 18 Edward II, as was found by an inquisition returned to Chancery; and if Laurence die before coming of age, his heir being a minor, she, her executors or assigns, shall have the said wardship until the time when Laurence would have been of full age, and if he die and the premises come to an heir of full age, the king will cause her, her executors or assigns, to have recompense from other wardships; so that she, her heirs and assigns keep the premises without doing waste, destruction and exile, and maintain at their cost the buildings therein in as good a state as they now are; saving to the king's Knights fees and advowsons of churches Order to Richard Symond to deliver the same to her or her attorney, with the seal deputed for the office of chancellor of the said county, in his keeping of the king's commitment. Order to the tenants to be intendant

The accounts relating to this area cover the issues of the castle and town of Pembroke, of the tenements of the grange of Kyngeswode, Castle Martin, castle and town of Tenby, the commote of Coytrath from 18 February 1331 (ie 5 Edward III) to Michaelmas following, and from Michaelmas to 16 November next following when control of the estate was handed over.

RECIEPTS 18 Feb to Mich 1331 & Mich to 16 Nov 1331

1] Castle and Town of Pembroke

1] rentof 220 burgages of Pembroke with the rents of Kyngesdon and the glebe of the church of Rustrouthour.

¹⁵ *Pipe Roll., 6 Edward III, m 31*

18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 11 1s 6d
2] Rent due to the ward of the castle of Pembroke from the five knights fees at Carru, five knights fees at Manerbr, half knights fee at le Asshe, half knights fees from the rent of the vill of Thouriston, two knights fees at Costenyston half knights fees at Jordaneston one knights fees . Coytragh, the rent of Mynewere one carucate of land at le Thor one carucate at Carswell five knights fees at Stakepol one knights' fee at Moriston, rent of two bovates at St Ciro, rent of two-thirds of the vill of Corston	
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 9 7 7d
3] Chenser rents 18 Feb to Mich.1331	8s 0d
4] Farm of three water-mills there 18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 26 13 4d
5] Toll of Beer and Markets of the borough of Pembroke 18 Feb to Mich.1331 Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 4 6 6d £ 2 14 2d
6 Perquisites of the fair Hundred, county and Castle Gate Courts 18 Feb to Mich.1331 Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 37 2 0d £ 7 13 10d -----
Total Receipts 18 Feb to Mich.1331 Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 87 6 7d £ 12 0 4d
EXPENSES	
1] Repairing the roof of the Prison and of the house where the County CourtComitatus) is held and divers houses in the castle etc. 18 Feb to Mich 1331	£ 1 15 2d
2] Stones bought for repairing the bridge of the North Mill there, digging and carrying the same to the said bridge, together with the carriage of two mill stones from Tenby to the said mill ⁽¹⁶⁾ 18 Feb to Mich 1331	16s 10d -----
(owing £ 85 4s 7d) Total	£ 2 12 0d
2] Kyngeswode 18 Feb to Mich 1331	
1] Divers tenants there with rent of two pastures	50s 0d
2] Easments of the capital messuage and of two carucates of waste land there	£ 6 9 0d
3] farm of a certain ferry there	£ 2 13 4d
4] 5a. meadow sold "in herba"	6s 0 d -----
Total	£ 11 18 4d
3] Castle Martin	
1] Rents of assise of the manor and its members payable at Easter, Whitsuntide Gule of August and Michaelmas 18 Feb to Mich.1331 Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 25 9s 0 1/4d £ 20 19s 4 3/4d
2] Farm of one carucate of certain demesne lands there which the oxmen (bovarii)and the smiths held there payable at Easter and Michaelmas 18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 5 9s 8d

¹⁶ It would appear that this mill, which had originally been give by King John in 1199 (Charter Roll 1 John, m33)to the Knights Templar, had reverted back to the earldom

3] Farm of two windmills and one watermill there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 11	0s 0d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 1	9s 0d
4] Easement of the capital messuage there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331		3s 4d
5] From 10a of meadow "in herba; 200a of pasture " de vast), and the profits of the turbary and reeds in the marshes sold this year		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 4	0 0d
Perquisites of the courts there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 5	14s 10d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 1	14s 1d
(Owing £ 50 19s 3 1/4d)		
Total		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 51	16 10 1/4d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 24	17 0 3/4d

1] wage of reeve and messor there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	17s	6d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	3s	10d
4] Castle and Town of Tenby		
1] Rent of 230 burgages		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 11	10 0d
2] Chenser rents		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 1	6 8d
3] Farm of 50 a of demesne land, 1a. of meadow, 1a of pasture		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 3	0 0d
4] Farm of six mills there of which two are watermills		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 12	18 8d
5] Tolls of the port and town and prise of beer there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 5	1 0d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 4	2 6 1/4d
6] Perquisites of the Fair, Hundred and Foreign Courts		
8 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 8	13 0d
Total		-----
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 42	10 2d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331	£ 4	2 6 1/4d

EXPENSES

1] Allowed rents of two reeves		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	1s	3d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331		3d
2] Wage of the constable keeping the said castle and goal , taking for himself and one boy 2d a day.		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 1	17 2d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331		8s 0
(Owing £ 40 11 9d)		-----
Total		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 1	18 5d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331		8s 3d
3] Commote of Coytrath		
1] Rents of assise of the free and gable tenants in the commote of Coytrath		
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£ 10	15 8d
2] Firgaue there		
18 Feb to Mich.1331		15s 0d
3] Half acre of marsh land		
18 Feb to Mich.1331		1s 6d

4] For briary, roots , turf and honey found in the woods				
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£	1	15	1d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331			4s	6d
5] Perquisites of Courts				
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£	1	16	6d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331			9s	6d
Total				
18 Feb to Mich.1331	£	15	3	9d
Mich to 16 Nov 1331			14s	0d
Expenses				
1] allowed rent of one reeve there				
18 Feb to Mich.1331			6	8d
(Owing £ 14 17s 1d)				

Steward of Pembroke accountsMin Account 1208, No 6
m 1.

Account of Richard Symond, steward of the County of Pembroke from Nicholas 5 to 16 November next following on which day the said Richard, by order of the king, delivered the same to Elizabeth de Burgo.

Pembroke				
prise of beer;			13s	
market toll				8d
pleas and perquisites of the hundred,			2s	6d
profits of the mills,			70s	4d
Sum	£	4	6s	6d.

Profits of the County

Pleas and perquisites of the Court of fresh force and obligations, and the Court of the Gate of the Castle of Pembroke,

£ 7 13s 10d

Castlemartin

Rents of Assise of both the free and the gable tenants there,	£	18	6s	0 3/4d
for all Saints;				
and of John de Lany for fixing a certain weir on the lord's land,			3s	4d .
for All Saints;				
rent of Flemyston for All Saints;			50s;	
pleas and perquisites of the court there for All Saints;.,			33s	1d;
profits of the mill for All Saints;			29s;	
Sum	£	24	17	5 3/4d
of which 19d. allowed to the reeve for collecting rents and money;				19d
he receives yearly			12s	
wages of the messor there do.,			2s	3d;
he receives yearly			17s	4d
So he owes	£	23	17s	7 3/4d

Tenby

Toll of the port and town,			9s	3 3/4d;
perquisites of hundred,			3s;	
profits of prise of beer and two water-mills and of 4 wind-mills,			56s	3 1/2d.
let at £ 21.. 6s 8d yearly.;				
pleas and perquisites of the Foreign Court,			13s	11d.
Sum.,	£	4	2s	6 1/4d
of which :- fee of Richard Huberd and Martin Selyman, reeves there				3d.;
fee of the constable of the castle of Tenby and of one sergeant			8s	
ie. 2d per day.;				
the decay of 1 water-mill there because destroyed by the sea (fluctum maris) ¹⁷				
So he owes			74s	3 1/4d

¹⁷entry crossed out in the original MS.

Commote of Coytrayth	
Pannage there at Martinmas	4s 6d
pleas and perquisites of the courts there	9s 6d
Sum	14s
Fee of the Bailiff	
fee of the steward of the county of Pembroke	52s
fee of the Treasurer there	13s
fee of the Sheriff	13s
clerk of County and of the courts	5s 2d
in each case for the time of the account.	

m.2.

Account of Richard Symond, Steward of the County of Pembroke, from 18 February, 5 Edward III to Michaelmas next following.

Pembroke

Rent of 220 burgages at Easter and Michaelmas,	£ 4	
rent of Kynigisdine at Easter and Michaelmas,.		6d
rent of the glebe of the church Ruscrouthour,	£ 12	
market tolls		5s
pleas and perquisites of the fair there at the feast of the		
Apostles Peter and Paul,		6s 8d
chensers and "burgesses by the wind"		8s
pleas and perquisites of the hundred there,		15s 8d
farm of 3 water-mills	£ 20	13s 4d;
prise of beer,		59s 2d
Sum	£ 42	9s 4d

m3. (shedule attached to m. 2)

Foreign Reciepts of the County of Pembroke

Rent due for the ward of the castle of Pembroke	
5 knight's fees at Carrew at Michaelmas only	28s
5 knight's fees at Maynerbir at Easter and Michaelmas,	17s
from Thouryston at Michaelmas only	9s 6d;
from 1/2 knight's fee at Le Asshe at Michaelmas	1d;
2 knight's fees at Costenyston at Easter and Michaelmas	8s
from 1/2 knight's fee at Jordanyston	12d;
1 knight's fee in Coytrath,	4s;
from Mynewer at Easter and Michaelmas	4s;
from 1 carucate at Carswell at Easter and Michaelmas	2s 6d
6 knight's fees at Stakepol at Easter and Michaelmas,	18s
1 knight's fee at Moristoun at Easter and Michaelmas,	4s
from Popetone at Easter and Michaelmas,	4s
bovates of land at Seynt Cyrou at Easter and Michaelmas.	5s
2 perches of Corston which are held in socage	£ 4;
pleas and perquisites of the County Court, the courts of fresh force	
and obligations, and the Court of the Gate of the Castle ,	£ 35 19s 8d
Sum	£ 45 7s 3d

Expenses

For digging and carrying stones for repairing the northern bridge of the mill	16d
lime for the same,	10d
planks for the same,	2s
reward for two masons repairing the said bridge for 9 days	
each taking per day 3d.,	4s 6d
regard of a boy helping them for the said time at 2d per day	18d
carriage of two mill stones from Tenby to the said mill of Pembroke,	6s 8d
200 boards bought for repairing the Prison Tower,	
covering the Domus Comitatus,	
and the chapel in the Castle there by contract,	20s

by view of John Cantrel, the constable of the said castle;			
2,400 nails bought for the same,		6s	4d
a piece of iron bought for making hinges ("gundis et vertinellis ")	?		
for the wicket of the Prison;			
reward of the smith doing them			8d
stipend of 2 carpenters repairing the Prison Tower,		3s	
stipend of 1 carpenter for covering and repairing the chapel			
and the "Domus Comitatus" with shingles (cindulis)			4s
6d			
Sum		52s	8d
So owes £		85	4s 5d.
m4			
Kyngeswod			
Easement of the chief messuage there,			12d
2 acres of several pasture,			18d
rent of certain tenants for life by grant of Aymer de Valence,		48s	6d
farm of the ferry,		63s	4d
2 carucates of waste land let at farm	£ 6	4s	
5a of meadow sold "in herba" 6s and no more became			
depastured by the cattle agisted in the said meadow on account			
of the drought (propter siccitatem temporis)			
Sum		£ 11	18s 4d
Castlemartin			
Easement of the chief messuage there			40d
rent of free and gable tenants at Whitsuntide	£ 18	6s	0 3/4d
their rent on the Gule of August		34s	9d
rent of John de Lony for a certain weir, etc., at Whitsuntide,		3s	4d
flemyston		50s	
Angle, rent of assize, Michaelmas,			18d
vill of Lony, rent of assize,			20d
rent of John de Castro and Isabel his wife, for			
one third part of the vill of Corston, at Easter and Michaelmas		46s	8d
1 carucate of demesne land let at farm,		64s	
10a of meadow sold in herba		20s	
200a. pasture of the waste,		40s	
profits of the marsh there, for turves and reeds sold		20s	
for land which the bovarii held at Easter and Michaelmas,		42s	8d
rent of land which the smith held for repairing the iron of the plough		3s	
the farm of 2 windmills and 1 watermill	£ 11		
the pleas and perquisites of the courts there		114s	10d
Sum		£ 51	16s 10 1/4d
of which wages of the reeve for collecting rents			
and other profits there		7s	3d (ie
12s yearly)			
wages of the manorial bailiff (messor) for making			
attachments, distrains, and summonses,		10s	4d
(he takes 4d weekly).			
So he owes, £		50	19s 3 1/4d
Tenby			
Rent of 230 burgages there	£ 11	10s	
50 acres demesne land		50s	
1a. meadow		2s	
11a of pasture at le Waterwith,		8s	
toll of port and town with prise of beer and mead		101s	10d
pleas and perquisites of the fair at the Assumption of Holy Mary		6s	10d
chensers and burgesses by the wind, at Easter and Michaelmas	£ 12	18s	8d
pleas and perquisites of the foreign courts (Cur' For') there	£ 7	14s	2d
Sum		£ 42	10s 2d
of which , fee of William Wysman and John Boster,			
reeves there for collecting money			15d (yearly 2s)

fee of the constable of the castle and one sergeant for keeping the goal with prisoners, (yearly 60s 8d)		37s	2d
decay of a watermill there because destroyed by the sea		40s	
And he owes £ 40 11s 9d			
Commote of Coytrath			
free rent of Coytrath		61s	8d
rent of the gable tenants	£ 7	14s	0d
a certain profit called firgaui		15s	0d
1/2a of marsh			18d
mine of sea coal		nil	
because no one worked it during the time of this account			
for briars and rushes sold from certain "briery land" called Stanvers		20s	3d
for turbary sold there		7s	10d
For honey found in the wood			12d
pleas and perquisites of the Court there		36s	6d
pannage		nil	
Sum £ 15 3s 9d			
of which - paid to the reeve for collecting money		6s	8d
And he owes £ 14 17s 1d			
Fees of the Bailiffs			
Fee of the Steward of Pembroke for himself, the Constable of the Castle of Pembroke the Janitor of the said castle (yearly £ 20)	£ 11	18	6d
For his summer robe and his chamber (pro cella sua)		50s	yearly
Fee of the Treasurer of Pembroke (yearly 100s)		57s	8d
his summer robe		23s	4d
Fee of the Sheriff of Pembroke - for himself and chief beedle (yearly 100s)		59s	8d
clerk of the County Courts (yearly 40s)		23s	11d
1 iron coffer with lock, bought for keeping the King's money		2s	6d
canvas for making pockets			7d
for sewing these pockets			1d

Chapter 6 Castlemartin & (as included in the dower)

St Florence

Inquisition into the Estate of Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324

Castle Martin In the said county etc. the manor of Castlemartin ;

1 capital messuage,	12d yearly;
2 carucates of land, worth	40s each yearly;
15a meadow worth	12d per acre yearly;
300a pasture worth	2d per acre yearly;
100a marshland, worth yearly	10s, and no more
because[....]	
1 water mill and 1 wind mill, worth	£ 9 yearly;
rent of assize of the free tenants	£ 4 5s 4d. payable as
under;	
at All Saints 32s, at the Purification of Holy Mary 10s 8d, at Whitsuntide 32s, on the gul of August 10s 8d;	
the rent of Philip de Luny for a certain weir attached to the lord's land at the mill of Ffoyn, payable at All Saints' and Whitsuntide,	£ 1 2 s
rent of assize of the free tenants with the rent of ffemysshaston, payable in equal sums at All Saints' and Whitsuntide	100 marks;
the customary rents there	£ 72 , payable as under;
All Saints'£ 3 17s 2d; ;Purification of Holy Mary, 62s 9 1 / 2 d; Whitsuntide £ 32 17s 2d; Gule of August 62s 9 1/2d ;	
the rent of John de Castro and Isabella, his wife, who held for term of life one third of the vill of Carston,	46s 8d payable in equal
sums at Easter and Michaelmas;	
the rent of assize of the ville of Angle at Michaelmas	18d;
the rent of assize of the vill of Luny at the same term	20d;
the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth	60s yearly.

1324 December 6

Mary, the widow of Aymer de Valence as assigned , as dower, on December 6th 1324, the manor of St Florence and part of the manor of Castlemartin

The Manor of St Florence, which was assigned to her in the king's chancery in which there are:

a capital messuage, worth	12d yearly;
1 carucate,3 bovates and 4 acres of land, worth altogether	60s yearly;
30 acres several pasture, worth	per acre 4d yearly;
4 acres marshland (marisci) worth	8d per acre yearly;
a water mill worth	26s 8d yearly;
a certain park, the yearly profit of which is nothing beyond the keep of the wild stock (ferar')	£ 28 yearly in equal
a customary rent of assize of sums at Easter and Michaelmas;	
the rent of the cottagers there	6s 8d yearly, payable
as above;	
the pleas and the perquisites of the courts there	worth 5s yearly.
Sum £ 33 14s	

The Manor of Castle Martin as follows ;

a moiety of the capital messuage,	
to wit, a moiety of the grange on the south with a certain adjacent plot for the "Daeria integra",	
and a moiety of the oxhouse (Boverie) in the east,	
the easements of which are valued at	6d yearly;
also 1 carucate of land extended at	40s yearly,
5a of meadow	5s,
100a pasture	16s 8d,
33 1/3a. of marsh land	3s 4d
the rents and services of John de Luny,	

John Fitz Henry Dawe,	
David Meyler and Joan his wife, free tenants	34s 7d;
the rents and services of	
David Swayn,	
Alice Bede,	
Henry Milot,	
Richard de Cruce,	
Henry Moriz,	
Richard Moriz,	
Robert Moriz,	
David Moriz,	
Rose Ermegard,	
John Goldeburgh,	
John Heylyn,	
John Robert	
Thomas Richard,	
Philip Haye,	
Rees Thomas,	
Hugh Joyl,	
Philip Rys,	
William le Yunge,	
Philip le Yunge,	
Res Penkaron,	
William Rou,	
Philip Rou,	
John Knethill,	
Elen Gilbert,	
Ade de Leffery,	
William de Landfey,	
Walter Seys,	
John de Hibernia,	
John de la Haye,	
Matilda Prikker,	
Mable Prikker,	
John le Prikker,	
John son of Philip Rys,	
John Rys,	
Richard Philip Joye and Mable his wife,	
John Griffith,	
Henry Milot,	
Ade de Slade,	
Richard Adam,	
John Lewlyn,	
Ralph le Machon,	
David Eynon,	
John Ffiret, junior,	
John Blethery,	
Alice Warynot,	
John Kayoc,	
John Kedyvor,	
John Streyt,	
John Bolour,	
Robert textor,	
Mable le gras,	
Robert Rys(?),	
Robert le Longe,	
Philip de la More,	
elen, dau. of Philip Brounyng,	
Suetilde of Castle Martin,	
Henery Hobbekyn,	
and Walter Lide;	
bond tenants which are extended at	£ 33 9s 11d yearly.
And the perquisites of the courts for the said tenants free and bond at	30s yearly.
Sum Total of the Assignment of the said Mary's dower in the manor of Castle Martin	£ 40

1331 2

Min. Acc., 1207/1

Account of reeve of Castle Martin from Michaelmas 4 Edward III to 18th February next following Rents.....

rent of the gable tenants and the cottagers of Castle Martin and Lyssery at All Saints and the

Purification of St Mary

£ 20 5s 01/4d

Mill of Ffoyn

3s 4d

rent of Fflemygeston

50s

Rent of Corston

nothing until Easter

for mess (¹⁸)

nothing until Michaelmas

of Walter Gibbe,

nothing until Easter

for 9 feet of land,

nothing until Easter

Sum £ 22 18s 4 1/4d

Protection Rents

Nothing until Michaelmas

Farms

for 83 (?) acres of the demesne lands let at will by Thomas de Hompton, steward, nothing until Easter

33 acres of pasture do.

repair of ironwork of the plough.....

21 1/2d;

Sum 21 1/2d

Mills

(1) of Castle

(2) Stelton

Nil till Easter

Pleas and Perquisites

13s 4d

Sum of total receipts £ 23 13s 5 3/4d

Of which expended on boards and nails for one door;

3d

wages of the messor

6s 8d

.....

4s 8d

and delivered. to Walter Seys by order of Robert de Harley

£ 19 17d

Owing £ 4 0s 5 3/4 d

Chapter 7 Coytrath

1324

Inquisition into the Estate Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324

Commote of Coytrath

The commote of Coytrath is in the said county, and comprises;	
The yearly rent of assize of the free tenants,	61s 7d., payable as above;
the yearly rent of customary tenants who hold at their will,	£ 4(?), payable as above;
a certain wood of oaks there, called Coytrath, the pasture of which is [of no value]	
but the underwood and pannage is worth	3s yearly, payable at
Michaelmas;	
in the said wood there is a certain profit called Virgavel, worth yearly	10s, payable in equal
sums at Easter and Michaelmas;	
also 1/2acre of marshland there, worth	12d yearly, payable at the same
terms;	
also a mine of sea coal (fossatum... minera carbonis marini)	
paying a yearly rent of	16s 4d, as above; also certain
gorse and heath land whose yearly profit is worth	10s, payable as above;
also certain turbary, yielding the yearly rent of	6s 8d;
the pleas and perquisites of the courts there are worth	1/2 mark.
Sum £ 9 12s 4d.	

1331 Jan 13 Westminster

Patent Roll 4 Edward III pt 2 m 11 (Cal p 43)

Appointment of Walter de Casto Martini to the bailiwick of the office of forester of Coytres, co
Pembroke, during good behaviour

1331c

m.13. View of the account of Philip Laurence, reeve there, from Michaelmas, 4 Edward III, to
Michaelmas next following.

Rent of assise

From the free tenants there yearly	42s 2d
For the customary rents there yearly with the increment	
of the rent of Kyloketty and Trefheyli';	£ 9 14s 1d
increment this year	nil
Sum £ 11 16s 3d	

Protection tenants

recieved from the protection tenants (advocarii) namely
William Baglas
David Richard
David Andru

Sum 7d

Farm of the Mills

Rent and farm of 4 water mills,	
1 fulling mill	
and the water course to the mill of Walter Elisandr'	53s 6d
Sum 53s 6d	

Issue

Issue of the Manor

wyrgavyl of the tenants there this year, no more because some abandoned (recesserunt) their tenements there;	18s
turbary this year by view of John Adam	10s
for 3 acres of rushes (ruscorum) sold in Stanborhus[?]	30s
for pasture in Stanbarhus, and no more this year because none was found	5s
for roofing or covering material sold in the marsh (cooptor vendit'in maresco)	2s

Pannage this year	6s	
horse toll		12d
18 autumn works of 6 tenants in Kylketty	3s	
for coal sold this year	13s	4d
for a certain "rip" [of coal] this year		12d
Sum	£ 4	9s 4d
Court Perquisites		
pleas and perquisites of the courts there with the ⁽¹⁹⁾ heriots as appears by the estreats of the courts	£ 9 15s 7d	
Total Receipts	£ 28	15s 3d
Expenses		
Paid to the castle of Pemboke for vardsylvyr by the hands of John Champayne		18d
in decay the rent of 4 acres of land in the hands of Rees ap Eynon ap Gronow outlawed at the suit of Philip Cole, by writ of trespass		16d
repairing the pinfold in different places (ponefall' emendend p' loc')		4d
Payments		
Paid to Richard de Colynton, Receiver of Pembroke by two tallies	£ 10	3s 8d
and to Walter Seys, by order of Sir Robert de Hareley	41s	
Sum of all expenses and payments	£ 12	7s 10d
and he owes	£ 16	7s 5d
1331c. 13d. View of the account of Philip Laurance , reeve of Coytrath from Michaelmas 4 to 18 February next following.		
Nothing until Easter except	3d horse toll and	
	14s 11d.,	pleas and perquisites.
Total	14s 11d.,	which he owes.
1331c		
m14 Account of Thomas Alyward, reeve there, from Michaelmas 3 to Michaelmas 4		
Edward III		
Arrears	£ 4	3s 10d
Rents of Assise	£ 11	16s 3d
Protection Tenants		
William Baglas,		
David Richard,		
William Andru.		7d
Mills	53s	6d
Issues of the Manor		
Virgauil	18s;	
turbary sold, by view of Walter Leuetret and Philip Bagelas;	7s	2d.
nothing for rushes (russ) this year because prohibited by the steward;		
pasture in Stanboris sold,	5s;	
honey found in the forest by view of the forester,		5d;
for roofing material in the marsh (de copertorio in maresco) sold;		18d
pannage;	7s	
toll of horses sold this year,		11d;
18 autumn work, etc	3s;	
for one pit (piteo) of coal sold this year;	26s	8d
for the coal of a certain Ripe sold		12d
Sum	70s	8d.
Pleas and perquisites of Court	£ 7	8s 4d
Total receipts	£ 29	13s 2d
Rents Paid and Decay		

¹⁹ Originally the Lord was responsible for arming his tenant and at the tenants death the arms had to be returned to the Lord. Over time this grew to the Lord being entitled to the most valuable chattel the tenant possessed and this service was commuted to either the best beast or a fixed sum of money.

Paid to William, the beedle of Pembroke for vardesilvurI of Kilkett, which is in the hands of the lord,
 decay of 6 acres, etc 18d;
 for making the door of the pinfold (et in hostio pontefald' fac') by the order of Robert Malley, 16d;
 Sum 3s. 2d

Payment of Money

To the Reciever by seven tallies £ 24 17s 4d
 Sum £ 24 17s 4d.

Sum of all expenses amd payment £ 25 4d.;
 and he owes £ 4 12s 10d.; of which Iewaun le Coumbe owes 11s 6d., as appears in the preceding
 account (sic)

Chapter 8 Kyngeswode

1331 Feb 4 Langley

Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 30 (Cal p 230)

Inquisition into the Estate Aymer de Valance held on August 20 1324

Kyngeswode

The aforesaid Earl held the grange of Kyngeswode in the said county. In which there are ;

1 messuage(?) worth	12d yearly;
2 carucates of land, worth	40s each yearly;
5 acres of meadow, worth	12d per acre;
2 acres several pasture, worth	6d per acre;
and a certain ferry called "Penebroke Fferre", paying yearly at Michaelmas and Easter	26s 8d rent
Sum £ 30 13s 8d	

Ministers Account 1208 No 5

m.1. Account of Philip Denyel, reeve of Kyngiswode, from ..Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328

Farms

Recieved of Henry Aunger for certain land in Godybrok let to him for term of life by William de Valencia,	41s.	
Of Philip Denyel for 6a of land near le verywill,	7s	6d.
Of Thomas de Rupe and Stephen Beneger for 100a held by them at will,	100s	
Of Thomas Martin for 48a of land in Gonedoune held by him at will,	64s	
Of Thomas de Rupe and Stephen Beneger for 48a in Gonedoune held by them at will,	64s	
Of John Cantrel for a certain marsh (mora) and medegripis held by him at will,	2s	6d.
Farm of the ferry there, yearly	53s	4d.

Sum of Total Receipts, £ 16 12s 4d.

Delivered to Richard de Colyngton by the hands of the said tenants

1327 1328

m.2. View of the account of William Peyteuyn, reeve of Kyngeswod from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Rents and Farms

rent of Goldebrok;	41s	
of Philip Daniel for 7 1/2a let to him;	7s	6d
farm of the ferry	73s	4d
Sum. 101s 10d.		

Corn Sold

18q of wheat at 5s 4d. per qr.,	£ 4	16s;	
1bus. melivi cor'			4 1/2d ;
10q.4b. pols at 3s per qr.,		31s	6d.;
10q. 4b of peas at 2s per qr.,		21s.;	
5q. of peas at 2s. 8d. per qr.,		14s	8d.;
13q. 3b. barley at 3s per qr.,		40s	1d.;
72q. 4b. of oats at 2s per qr.,	£ 6	5s.	
Sum £ 16 8s 8d.			

Straw Sold.

For divers straws for thatching, etc. (coop't et paliis) sold	34s	6d.
Total £ 23 5d		

Expenses

Threshing and Winnowing:
for threshing 57q 6b

yearly rent of Goddelbroke;	41s		
yearly rent of Richard, the porter,	7s	6d	
yearly rent of the ferry.	53s	4d	
Sum 101s 10d.			
Issues of the Manor:			
for 23 "old" sheep sold at 10d. each;	19s	2d.	
for 1 old "affer" sold;	3s	1d	
for 44 lambs sold at 7d. each;	25s.	8d.	
for 4 "late" lambs (agnis tardinis) sold at 4d. each;		16d	
for 16pe ⁽²¹⁾ .1li ⁽²²⁾ of wool sold, price per stone; 2s.8d;	42s	10 1/2d	
for 4 1/2d pe. 3li of wool sold at 2s 11d. per stone;	14s	2d	
for 11/2pe of lambs wool sold at 3s per stone;	4s	6d	
for 30pe. of cheese and butter sold at 10d. per stone;	25s		
for 33 pelts (de morina) sold;		14 1/2d	
for 10 lambs pelts sold;		5d	
for the pasture of the castle of Gonedon in winter		14d,	
and for the same pasture in summer:	4s		
for la medegripis	3s		
for sepultura indeorum;		6d	
de Wayteriscnol;	2s		
for the marsh near the sea;			12d
for "brunyngislake";		12d	
for the pasture of the sheep of John Caudd(?) on Gonedon;		15d	
for the same pasture of the sheep of the lepers (leprosorum);		12d	
for one barren sheep sold at the Gule of August (Aug 1)		14d	
Sum £ 7 13s 5d.			
Corn Sold:			
for 14 qrs 6b of wheat sold, price per quarter 6s.	£ 4	8s	6d;
for 4qrs of barley sold, price per quarter 4s 4d;		17s	4d
for 37 qrs 6b of oats sold, price per qr. 2s 8d.		100s	8d
Sum £ 10 6s 6d.			
Sum Total , £ 23 . 21d			
Costs of Ploughing:			
Iron bought for the ploughs during the year,		2s	10d;
reward (mercede) of the smith,		13d.;	
for sharpening the ploughs (in carucis chirpand) several times,		3d;	
rods(nigis) bought		3d.;	
in arcubz boum,		2d.;	
for a coulter on ploughshare (vomere) bought			
for the new plough and making it		6d;	
shoeing the offers,		6d;	
hire of a boy for the plough for 34 days			
when a second plough was used			
(levavit secundam carucam),	2s	3d.,	
ie., at 1/2d per day.			
Sum 7s 10d.			
Dairy (Daeria)			
For washing and shearing the sheep at Michaelmas,	9d.,	ie 1d per score;	
for do. at Kallanmey,		9 1/2d;	
for "lapping"(liganda) the wool at both shearings,		2d.	
Sum 20 1/2d			
Threshing			
42 qr 1/2b of hard corn at task,	7s.,	ie 2d a qr;	
75 qrs of oats	5s.,	ie 4/5d per qr.;	
for winnowing all the corn at task,		23	
1/4d., ie for every 7 sieves (cribr) of all kinds of corn,2d;			
for 2 sieves (cribr) bought for winnowing,		3d	

²¹ pe would appea from mathematical calculations to be equivelant to a stone

²² li would appear to be equivelant to lb.

Sum 14s 2 1/4d.

Payments to Servants

The livery (liberacio) two ploughmen during the year per week;	34s	8d., ie 4d each
their "stipend" for the same time,	11s.;	
the livery (liberacio) of one harrower for 31 weeks in winter, week); his stipend,	10s	4d (ie., 4d per 3s.;
livery (liberacio) of one shepherd of sheep for the year, week); his stipend,	17s	4d. (ie 4d per 5s.;
livery of the helper at lamping time (in tempore fetus) for 9 weeks before Kallanmay, week);	2s	3d (ie 3d per
livery of the reeve,	26s (ie., 6d per week);	
his shepherd for the same time	10s.;	
livery of one dairymaid(Daye) for 21 weeks,	4s	41/2d;
stipend for the same time	2s.	

Sum £ 6 8s 21/2d.

Corn Bought

3 b of beans	2s	6d;
2 qrs 3 b of peas,	12s	7d. price 5s 4d
per qr.		

Sum 15s 1d.

Weeding

For weeding all the corn	3s	11 1/2d ie for
every acre of wheat 1d and for every acre of oats 1/2d.		

Sum 3s 11 1/2d

Autumn

For the hire of 363 men for mowing, binding and raising(?) (coptend) the corn at task, one taking 2d per day.	60s	6 1/2d each
For the hire of 48 carters (carect) for carrying the corn, taking 3d per day;	12s.,	each one of them
the hire of one man for pitching corn in the common field into the carts (ad furcendum in campo ad carectas) for nine days at 1 1/2d per day,		13 1/2d.;
the hire of one man for pitching corn to the stack in the hagard (ad furcand'tass in hagardo) for nine days, day)		18d (ie 2d per
the hire of one, thatching and stacking the same (coopendo tassando) for 5 days,		10d (ie at 2d);
for one boy helping		5d.;
for drawing 500 sheaves for thatching (garc' coopertur stricand) at task,		5d (ie 1d per
hundred).		

Sum 76s 9 1/2/d

.....??[MS Defective].for the oxen and corn bought for sowing, and as forage for the animals,	£ 7	10s
---	-----	-----

Monies Paid To Richard Colynton, the treasurer of Pembroke, by tally, £ 7 17s.

Sum of all Expenses and Payments £ 28 14s 9

1/4d

.....

1327 1328

m.3 (dorse). Issue of the Grange of Kyngiswode 1327 -1328.

Wheat

Crop, 26 1/2q. 1b., also 3 1/2q.;
of which seed for 30 acres. 9q. 6 1/2 per acre;
for 3 1/2 acres (grossi frumenti) 3 1/2b.;
and per acre for 26 1/2 acres, 2 1/2b,
delivered to Gyls the constable as part expenses of Thomas de Hampton, steward,

5 1/2q.
Sold, 14q.6b. Sum 30q.1/2b And they are equal.

Beans
Crop 2q. 6b.
Bought 3q 1b. Seed for 6 acres, 3q.1b.,ie per acre 5b. Equal

Peas
Crop 61/2b.
Bought 2q 5b. seed for 11 acres, ie 2 1/2b per acre. Equal

Barley
Crop 8q 3b.
Seed for 7 acres ie 5 b per acre Sold 4q. Equal

Oats
Crop 75 qrs 1 b.
Seed for 35 acres, 26qr. 2b., ie 6b per acre;
provender of 4 affers from All Saints to Kallanmey for 26 weeks, 11q. 1b.,
and of the two offers which carried money (argentum) to Wigemor for eight days going and coming.
Sold 37q. 6b. Equal. This year 89 acres are sown.

Stock (Instaurum)

Affers

4 remaining from last year, of which 1 sold, being old and feeble. Remaining 3

Oxen

6 remaining as last year.

Rams (Hurtardi)

2 remaining from last year; both died before Christmas.

Ewes

156 remaining from last year. 42 added from the hogs. Sum 198.

Died before Xmas 7.; after Xmas and before the Purification and the lambing season, 13; after the lambing season and before shearing, 2. Sold at Martinmas with wool, 23; after shearing, 3: also sold at the Gule of August 1.

Sum 53. Remaining, 145.

Hogs (Hogastri)

44 hogs ie the lambs remaining from last year. Dead, 2.

Added to ewes, 42.

Lambs.

117 lambs from the aforesaid ewes, and no more because 3 were barren, etc.

Of which dead (murrain), 11. Tithe, 10. Sold, 48. So 49 remain.

Wool

129 fleeces of wool remaining which made 5 1/2st 1b.; 49 fleeces of lambs wool which made 10st. and 4 1/2 st 5b from the Kallanmey shearing. And 1 1/2 st of lambs wool at the same term.

Sum 23st 6b. Of which, Tithe, 1st.; sold 22st 6b.

Dairy

33st of cheese and butter; tithe 3st.; sold 30st.

Pelts (gross).

33 skins (murrain). Sold 33.

Pelts (lambs).

11 skins (murrain) Sold 10; tithe 1.

Meadow.

5 acres of meadow taken by Thomas de Hampton, the steward.

Chapter 9 Tenby.

Town and Castle of Tenby In the said county, etc.
The castle is worth nothing beyond reprisals;

in the said town of Tynebey there
are 220 burgages paying a yearly rent of
50a of arable land arrented

1a. meadow, worth

11a. pasture, worth

the customs of the port

with the tolls of the town are worth

the prises of mead and beer

2 water mills and 3 wind mills, worth

the pleas and perquisites of the courts worth

Sum £ 28 12s 1d

£ 11

8d. per acre,

12d yearly;

3d per acre yearly;

60s yearly;

20s yearly;

£ 10 yearly;

20s yearly.

1329 1330

m.4. View of the account of John Trouer, John Gurdoun, Walter Hun and William Wysman, reeves
of Tenby, from Michaelmas 1329 to Michaelmas 1330

Rents of Assize

Of 352 burgages yearly, with the increment
of the year preceding

£ 12 . 12s

Farms

50a of the lord's demesne let at farm,

50s.;

11a at Waterwyche

8s.;

a meadow,

2s;

one water mill and three windmills there let at farm

to William le Lang by Thomas de Hampton, steward

£ 14 13s 4d yearly

Sum £ 17 13s 4d.

Issues of the Manor

"Burgesses by the wind" (De aventiciis) this year,

37s 2d.;

Chensers ⁽²³⁾ (de sensar'),

32s 3d.;

toll of sheep

12s

prise of mead and beer

77s

1d

toll of the port and of the town

£ 4 5s 9d

fair tolls

2s

reliefs

8s

pleas and perquisites of the hundred court

16s

5d

third part of a burgage escheating through the felony

committed by Edmund, the carpenter

3s

6d

pleas and perquisites of the fair

106s

nil

pleas and perquisites of the courts

5d

For the prise of wines Richard Colynton will answer

Sum £ 18 11s 7 1/2d

Sum Total £ 48 11s 11 1/2d

Fees paid

Reeve

2s

Clerk

3s

Catchpole of the town

3s

Richard Evarard, constable

60s

8d yearly

Sum 68s 8d

Payments (Lib')

To Richard Colynton, treasurer by the hands of Walter Hun

and William Wysman

£ 16

2 1/2d by one

tally

To the same by the hand of Benedict le Gras,

farmer of the mills

£ 14

13s

4d by two

tallies

⦿ Those paying toll for the privilege of trading in the borough

to the same by the hands of John Trouer and John Gurdon £ 14 5s
Sum £ 42 18s 6 1/2d
And so they owe 49s 9d of which are on the reeves 4s and on Richard Everard, then constable 45s 9d
.....
1330 1331
m. 9d. View of the account of William Wysman and John Bost, reeves of the town of Tenby from Michaelmas 1330 to Easter 1331.

Rent of Assize Nothing up to Easter

Farms Nothing up to Easter

Issues of the Manor Nothing up to Easter except prise of beer, 8s 2d

toll of port and town, 31s 3d.;
pleas and perquisites of the hundred, 3s 4d.;
Robert Harley will answer for returns of prise wine, sold for £ 7 10s.,
less all expenses and payments of the merchants;
pleas and perquisites of the courts, 15s 3d.
Sum 58s.

Ministers Fees

Fee of the reeves for the time of the view 9d;
Fee of the clerk, 15d.;
Fee of the catchpole., 15d;
Fee of the constable, 23s 4d., who takes
2d. per day.

Sum 26s 7d.

so the aforesaid reeves owe 31s 5d.

1327- 1329

m.5. View of the Account of John Cole, William le Lange, Walter Hun and John Gurdoun, reeves of Tenby from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1329.

Rent of Assise £ 12 12s 0d

Farms £ 17 13s 4d

Issues of the Manor
"Burgesses by the wind, " 237s.. 3d.;
chensers, 29s.;
prise of mead and beer, 61s 3d.;
toll of port and town, 70s 7 1/2d.;
pleas and perquisities of the hundred, 16s 8d.;
toll of sheep, 10s.;
fair tolls, 2s.;
fair perquisites, nil;
relief of the heir of John Madoc, 12d.;
pleas and perquisites of the courts, £ 9 2s 3 1/2d
Total £ 20 10s 10d.

Prise of the Wines Richard de Colyngton will answer therefor
Sum Total , £ 50 16s 10d

Expenses

Fee of reeves 2s
Fee of clerk, 3s;
Fee of catchpole, 3s;
Richard Euerard, constable, 60s 8d., ie 2d per
day.

Sum 68s 8d

Payments

To Colynton, treasurer of Pembroke tallies	£ 24	15s	2 1/2d by two
To the same by William le Lange, farmer of the mill tallies	£ 13	13s	4d by two
To Walter Seys by the hand of Walter Hun and John Gurdoun by one tally by order of Robert Harley			33s 11d
Sum	£ 41	2s	5 1/2d

Total Expenses and Payment £ 44 11s 1 1/2d
And they owe £ 6 5s 0 1/2d, of which , on the reeves, 3s 5d., and on Richard Euerard, constable, £ 6 19 1/2d

.....
1327- 1328 m.6. View of the account of John Wysman, John Bost, Henry Wysman and Walter le Clerk, reeves of Tenby, from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Rent of Assise	£ 12	12s	0d
Farms	£ 17	13s	4d
Issue of the Manor			
Toll of port and town	£ 4	6s	5d
Toll of the Sheep,		16s	7d;
prise of mead and beer,		63s	6d;
"Burgesses of the wind"		40s ;	
chensers,		36s	6d;
relief of Robert le Baker,			
Walter Baker,			
William Wale and			
John Carpenter,		4s;	
fair tolls,		2s	5d;
pleas and perquisites of fair,			nil;
pleas and perquisites of the Hundred,		16s	8d;
perquisites of the Courts,	£ 10	13s	2d;
Richard de Collyngton, Treasurer of Pembroke answers for the prise of wines this year			
Sum	£ 23	19s	3d.
Total Receipts	£ 54	4s	7d
Expenses		68s	8d
(particulars as on m 5 above)			

Payments

To the Treasurer of Pembroke	£ 28	18s	1d by two tallies
to the same by the hand of William le Panage, farmer of the mill of Tenby tallies.	£ 14	13	4d by two

Sum £ 43 11s 5d

Sum of Expenses and Payments, £ 47 1d.

and £ 7 4s 1d are owing , for which Richard Evarard, the constable of Tenby, is to answer.

1326 - 1327

m.7. View of the account of Walter Hun, John Cole, .senior. John Wysman and Thomas Bost, reeves of Tenby from Michaelmas 1326 to Michaelmas 1327.

Rents of Assise	£ 12	12s
Farms		
50a of the lord's demesne,		50s;
11a at La Waterwyche,		8s;
a meadow,		2s;
1 water mill and 3 windmills let to Robert de Grana by Thomas de Hampton, steward of Pembroke,	£ 20	
Sum	£ 23.	

Issues of the Manor			
Toll of port and town,	£ 3	11s	3d.;

toll of sheep,	13s	3d,;
prise of mead and beer,	55s	7d,;
"Burgesses by the wind"	37s	6d,;
chensers,	31s	7d
reliefs of John Elyot		
and John Fflok,	2s;	
fair tolls,	2s	0 1/2d,;
pleas and perquisites of the Hundred,	12s	11d,;
prise of wines answered for by Richard de Colyngton, the Treasurer;		
Pleas and perquisites of the courts,	£ 4	16d,;
for the prise of wines, Thomas de Hampton, the steward, is to answer in his account.		
Sum £ 15 7s 5 1/2d		
Sum Total	£ 50 19s	5 1/2d
Expenses		
Fees, as above,	68s	8d.,
to Robert de Grana and John de Castro Martini holding the office of constable during the year.		
Payments		
To the Treasurer,	£ 13 13s	8d., by one
tally;		
to Thomas de Hampton, Steward and Receiver,	£ 12 16s	5 1/2d,; by one
tally		
to the said Thomas by Robert de Grana, farmer of the mills,	£ 8 3s	4d., by one
tally;		
by the same to the Treasurer,		8d., by one
tally		
Sum £ 40 2d.		
Owing £ 7 10s 8 1/2d., of which £ 6 10s on Robert de Grana, farmer of the mills, and 20s 7 1/2d. on the two constables.		

Chapter 10 Pembroke

1326 1327

m 12 Account of John le Herde and John Methelan, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1326 to Michaelmas 1327.

Assise of Bread and beer

assise of bread this year;	18d	
assise of beer this year;	10s	
from the butchers this year;		18d
pleas and perquisites of the hundred this year;	3s	4d
pleas and perquisites of the fair, this year;		nil;
for the prise of beer, Richard de Cillyngton, the Treasurer of Pembroke, and Walter Seys, are to answer, to wit,		100s. yearly.
sum., 22s 8d		
Total receipts	£ 14	4s

Expenses

Fees of the reeves,	2s	
Fees of the clerk	3s	
Fees of the catchpole	4s	8d
Sum	9s	8d.

Defective Rents

which Thomas de Carreu received yearly	
for 8 burgages in Pembroke	8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :	
John Cradoc,	
Peter le Fraunceys,	
Nicholas de Scourlagyston	
John Knethil	
David Caly	
William de Wester	
pontfold	
Ralph the smith	
Henry Auger	
John Parys and	
the House of St John	11s
Sum	19s

Payments

Paid to Richard de Collyngton, Treasurer of Pembroke,	£ 6	13s	9d., by one
tally;			
to Thomas de Hampton, steward and Treasurer,		110s	by one tally
Sum of all Expenses and Payments	£ 13	12s	5d with the
defective rents.			
And they owe	11s	7d.	
.....			

1327 1328

Account of John Peuerel, John Methelan, John Cauntrel, and Geoffrey Toryton, reeves of Pembroke, from Michaelmas 1327 to Michaelmas 1328.

Arrears 11s 7d;

Rents

Sum £ 13 16d

Assise of Bread and Beer etc.	22s	3d
Assise of bread,		12d.,
and no more because Thomas de Hompton, the steward, seized the liberty of the town of Pembroke into the hands of the lord (as was found by inquisition);		
assise of meat (carnis),	2s;	
pleas and perquisites of the hundred,	4s	1d;
fair tolls,	2(?)	
small tolls,	2s	6d;
relief of John de Wayt		12d
pleas and perquisites of the fair		12d
prise of beer answered for by the Treasurer.	(100s)	
Total receipts £ 14 15s 2d		

Expenses		
Fees of the reeves,	2s	
Fees of the clerk	3s	
Fees of the catchpole	4s	8d

Defective rents

which Thomas de Carreu received yearly for 8 burgages in Pembroke;	8s
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of :	
John Cradoc,	
Peter le Fraunceys,	
Nicholas de Scourlagyston	
John Knethil	
David Caly	
William de Wester	
pontfold	
Ralph the smith	
Henry Auger	
John Parys and	
the House of St John	11s
Sum	19s

Payments			
To the Treasurer by one tally,	£ 12	7s	1d
Sum of all Expenses and Payments	£ 13	15	9d.
And they owe	19s	5d	

Farmers of the mills of the county of Pembroke.....⁽²⁴⁾
.....

1328 1329
m 12d. View of the Account of John Cauntrel and Geoffrey Torytoun, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1328 to Michaelmas 1329.

Arrears 19s 5d

Rents			
yearly for 227 1/2 burgages;	£ 11	7s	8d
yearly, rent of Torre and Carssewelle		5s	
yearly, for 7 curtilages		6s	
yearly, rent of Walwayneston			12d
yearly toll of the horses of Careu;		3s	
yearly for 1 horse of Nicholas de Schirborn';		4d.	
toll of the horses of Castle Martin ,			
and no more because no one wished to farm it			20d,

²⁴MS. incomplete

of non residents (noniacentibus) in the town of Pembroke at Christmas;	9s	
yearly , of "burgesses by the wind"	3s,	
yearly of chensers;	3s	6d
toll of Caldey		4d
tolls of the port of Milforde,		
nothing this year because it was seized into the hands of the king along with the town of Haverford,		
and the tolls are extended at	8s.	
Sum £ 13 4d		
Assise of Bread and Beer		
Beer	11s;	
bread nothing because Thomas de Hampton, took the liberty of the town into the hands of the lord so no assise of bread was broken		
butchers,	3s	4d;
pleas and perquisites of hundred	5s	
small tolls,	4s;	
fair toll,		40d.;
relief of John Cradoc ,		12d
otherwise items as above		
Sum 27s 8d		
Expenses		
Fees of the reeves,	2s	
Fees of the clerk	3s	
Fees of the catchpole	4s	8d
Defective rents		
which Thomas de Carreu received yearly for 8 burgages in Pembroke;	8s	
for 11 vacant burgages, namely the burgages of : John Cradoc,	11s	
Peter le Fraunceys,		
Nicholas de Scourlagyston		
John Knethil		
David Caly		
William de Wester		
pontfold		
Ralph the smith		
Henry Auger		
John Parys and		
the House of St John		
Sum 19s		
Payments To the Treasurer by one tally	12s	15d
Sum of all expenses and Payments £ 14 3s 8d;		
and they owe 23s 9d		
1329 1330		
View of the Account of John Boldewyn and John Methelan, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1329 to Michaelmas 1330.		
Arrears 29s 9d.		
Rents	£ 13	16d (as above)

Assise of Bread and Beer			
bread;		10s	18d
beer		2s.,	
meat;			6d
fair perquisites		3s.,	
pleas and perquisites of hundred;		2s	6d.
fair tolls		4s.	
small tolls;			12d.
relief of William Beneger.			
(otherwise as above.)			
Sum	24s	6d	
Total Receipt	£ 15..	9s. .7d	
Expenses			
fees		9s	8d. (as above)
Defective rents		19s	
Payments			
To the Treasurer	£ 10	10s, by one tally	
Sum of all Expenses and Payments		£ 11	18s 8d.;
and they owe 70s 11d.			
.....			
1331 Feb 4 Langley			
Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 30 (Cal p 230)			
Commitment during the pleasure to Richard Symond of the office of steward of the county of Pembroke,			
so that he answer at the Exchequer for the issues thereof, receiving the usual fee.			
Pembroke The castle in the said county is worth nothing beyond reprisals.			
In the town of Pembroke there are 220 burgages			
paying yearly rent of assize of		£ 11, in equal sums at Easter	
and Michaelmas.			
The rent of Richard Symond			
for certain lands at Kyngesdoune,			6d at the same
terms.			
The rent of the glebe of the church of Roscrouthur			12d. at the
same terms			
There are 3 water mills , worth yearly	£ 20		
the prise of beer are worth		100s yearly.	
There is a certain fair held on the feast of the			
Apostles Peter and Paul, for three days altogether,			
whereof the profit is		2s	
The tolls of the market there are worth		3s yearly	
the pleas and the perquisites of the hundred are worth		10s yearly.	
Sum	£ 36	19s 6d	
1330 1331			
Account of ²⁵ John Boldewyn, reeves of Pembroke from Michaelmas 1330 to Easter 1331			
Arrears		70s	11d
Rents of Assise	Nothing up to Easter , except 9s		from non residents at Christmas.
Assise of bread , etc.,			
Sum	8s	8d.	

²⁵MS defective and incomplete.

TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER OF RICHARD II TO PEMBROKE

Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland too, all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

We have inspected the letters, patent and exemplification, under the seal of the late Father, Adam, Bishop of Menevia, lately made in these words:

Adam, by divine permission, Bishop of Menevia, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greetings, and the permanent memory of these exploits. We deem it worthy and an acceptable work to God, and we trust to do a profitable service, if through us the noble exploits of Kings, and things particularly useful to the condition of our Diocese, which have long been buried in oblivion, be discovered and brought to light by the aid of our pen. We have discovered in our Treasury, and among the archives of our Church of Menevia, among other old records in an ancient book, the perfect tenours of charters of the old text, free from all faults and suspicions, granted by Henry of renowned memory, late King of England, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the town and burgesses of Pembroke and Haverford. The tenour of this Charter is a grant to the town and Burgesses of Pembroke, with a rubric of that kind written in red ink, " The Charter of Pembroke, word for word, with nothing added or taken away, is known to be on this wise".

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls and Justices, Barons and Sheriffs, and to all his faithful people of all England, Wales, Ireland, Normandy, Brittany, Anjou, Poitou, Gascony, and to all his men, whether dwelling on this side or beyond the sea, greeting. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my present Charter, have confirmed to my burgesses of Pembroke all their liberties, immunities and free customs as freely and fully as they had them in the time of King Henry, my grandfather.

Wherefore, I will and firmly enjoin that all persons who shall enter the port of Milford with merchandise, whether they wish to buy or sell on the land, shall come to the bridge of Pembroke and sell and buy there. Or, if they wish otherwise, let them do business at the Cross, discharging their lawful customs; and that all merchandise which is bought in the County of Pembroke to be carried into England, ought to be shipped at the bridge at Pembroke, paying their customs; and that all persons who come to my market at Pembroke, shall have the security of my peace from the ford of Landfey and from Stentbrigge, and from the Great Ditch at Pencoyt and from the Passage from the hour of nine on the Sabbath to sunset on Monday, if they do not break my peace.

I also command that if any of my burgesses of the said town, for one year and a day shall hold house or lands which belong to the said town, without reproach, and anyone shall afterwards claim right, let him not have it if he shall have in the meantime remained in my kingdom.

If any man of whatsoever place remain in the same town for a year and a day, without reproach, whether he be a freeman or a serf, he shall ever after remain my freeman and a burgess of the same town.

And, when a burgess of the said town, by whatsoever death and in whatsoever place, dies on land or sea with a will or without a will, his heir shall have all his goods by payment of a relief of twelve pence.

I also grant that the burgesses of the said town shall have grazing rights in my forest of Nerbart and Coytrath, and timber rights in the same town by permission of the forester, and they may take decayed wood to burn wheresoever they shall find it; and if they shall have swine in my forests, they shall be acquitted of pannage.

I also will and command that those things which the aforesaid burgesses shall perform in the said town, if the debtors are willing to render in the same town, they may take their pledge (Cattle). But, if it shall happen that my said burgesses ought to go into our army, the safe keeping of my town being in the hands of their warden, let them go with my bailiff, so that they may return at night. But if the army be raised by their warden, so that the merchants may serve me at my camp, the custody of the town being safe, they shall go.

Whatsoever merchandise any of my aforesaid burgesses shall buy, if anyone shall claim the same as stolen, he shall acquit himself by oath and by his witnesses, and he shall lose the same chattel and what he gave for it.

Also, my aforesaid burgesses shall answer no plaint out of their hundred unless it be that which pertains to the royal crown. Their forfeiture in the hundred and shire court is twelve pence.

All the merchants of the County of Pembroke, by the appointment of the warden of the burgesses, shall come to their merchant guild.

I also will and grant, and firmly enjoin that the same burgesses shall have the aforesaid liberties and their customs well, quietly and freely, with the addition of their other liberties and customs which they still remember.

Know ye, furthermore, that I have given and granted, and by this, my present charter, confirm to the same my burgesses acquittance from toll, pontage and havenage, and from all customs whatsoever at Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester, Devon, Cornwall, Rochelle, Normandy and throughout all my lands in commotes, in burgages, in castles, in towns, in fairs and markets, in uplands, in woods, in plain, in roads, in lands, in waters and in all other places. I also forbid anyone to do injury to them in the matters which I have granted to them, and by this my present charter, have confirmed; nor shall anyone draw them into pleas concerning the liberty and acquittance granted to them under forfeiture of fifty pounds sterling.

Furthermore, be it Known to you that I have given and granted to the same, my burgesses of Pembroke, a fair of eight days at the feast of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, and to all coming to the same, my firm peace, those being excepted who have forfeited my peace, and they shall have the same liberties and customs at the fair as they have at my market in the same town on Sunday.

And if any heir is such, (ie. in respect of his youth), that he cannot hold and defend his land, if the burgess who has died left a will, let his heir and the inheritance remain the custody to which he, on his death bed, committed him. But, if he shall not have left a will, then the heir and inheritance, by the advise and consent of the nearest relatives, being my burgesses, shall remain in the custody of any one of his friends. In witness of the foregoing, we have ordered our seal to be hereto attached.

Given in our manor of Landfey, the seventh day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and sixty eight, and in the eighth year of our consecration.

We, (ie. Richard II), therefore having perused the tenour of the exemplification of the said letters of the aforesaid Bishop, at the request made to us by the Burgesses of Pembroke, the tenour of these presents we have made to be exemplified. In

witness wherefore we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness ourselves at Westminster on the sixth day of the month of February in the first year of our reign.

Chapter 11 Pembroke Castle

1330-

Pipe Roll 8 Edward III., m 40.

Particulars of the account of Robert de Hasleye (sic) of the issues of the castles, manors, vills, lands and tenements which belonged to Roger de Mourtuo Mari, late Earl of March, on South Wales; and of the goods and chattels of the aforesaid Roger, as below.

Castle of Pembroke with its appurtenances -

The issues of the same from 1 December, 4 Edward III to 18 February, 5 Edward III, not answered for because he neither received nor could receive any profits therefrom during this period because the king appointed the said Robert to take the premises into the king's hands, and which were delivered to the said Robert on 7 January, 4 Edward III, and on 18 February following the king appointed Richard Simond keeper of the County of Pembroke, etc.

Goods and Chattles in the said Castle

Five iron caps (capell')	(price 2s each)
four iron caps	(6d each)
four old coats of mail	(3s 4d each)
[A mail shirt, containing up to 250,000 metal rings, might weigh about 11 kg (about 25 lb)..]	
one ramber	(12d)
Two pairs of trapp	(10s each)
one cross-bow (balist de vice)	(10s)
[the balist de vice was a large pivoting cross bow mounted on a three wheel carrage which could be raised and lowered to alter the elevation . It was a manoeverable weapon firing an arrow or lance with great power and reasonable accuracy]	
four cross- bows (balist)	(6d each)
half of one pair of plat'	(6d)
[Either a breast plate or a back plate but very early for plate armour]	
two pairs of sheets (lect')	(3d each)
one collar (collerett de teyle)	(3d)
one blazoun	(3s 4d)
two chests with rolls of the Treasury	(12d each)
one chest	(6d)
six lances without iron	(6d)
[were these the lances used as projectiles by the (balist de vice) pivoted large cross bow]	
one standard gallon	(2s) (i standard de galon),
one quarter of the same metal	(12d)
one barlier	(3d)
one brass pot (olla eunea)	(3s)
one chest	(12d)
one iron pot	(3d)
one tub (cuna)	(4d)
one archa (box)	(18d)
one brass pot (olla eunea)	(26s 8d)

[was this an early cannon ? The value, if it was just an ordinary pot, was very great.- (and copper was being mined in the area at the time) -- an English manuscript of 1326 by William de Millimete⁽²⁶⁾) - shows an illustration of what is described as "fire pots or iron pots" was this a Brass one ? ---or could it have been a mortar. In June 1338 the French fleet which raided Southampton was furnished with one " Pot de Fer", 3lb of gunpowder [consisting of 4 parts Saltpetre, one part Sulphur and one part Charcoal] and forty eight large bolts with iron "feathers" in two boxes, these were fire arrows and sometimes called " garrots"⁽²⁷⁾ A bill for purchase for some of these " Pot de Fer" for the defence of Cambrai in 1339 shows that they were purchased by weight and that the total weight was , when cast in iron, 25lbs per gun.⁽²⁸⁾ There is evidence that the English had three cannon at the battle of Crecy in 1346 [said to have been carried slung below the baggage waggons] and on the site of the battle five balls roughly of 3in dia, three of iron and two of stone have been found in the part where it is reputed

^[26]described in *The Age of Chivalry* pt 2
by Liliane and Fred Funcken , Ward Lock Ltd page 34

^[27]described in the manuscript *L'Art de l'artillerie* by Wolff de Senftenberg, who was Chief of Artillery at Danzig

^[28]A Knight and his weapons Ewart Oakshott. page 80

that the Genoese crossbowmen were halted by the fire of the English archers and our "Three cannon"
The copper guns cast in 1353 for Edward III by William of Aldgate cost 13s 4d each.]

one coffer	(2s)
one archa	(8d)
twelve pairs of guns (parea gynorum) with one iron chain	(13s?)
[Guns first recorded about this time but did not become common until around 1350, they were in general use by 1400. The earliest handguns consisted of a barrel attached to a wooden or metal pole and were ignited with a piece of smouldering tinder held in the free hand ---a picture illustrating Froissart's(died 1410) chronicle of the Hundred Year War in the Bodleian Library shows a hand gun being used] [Acc/to Funcken (²⁹) Handguns found under a variety of names spread from Italy to Germany then into Flanders from where mercenaries were hired by the king of England in 1314. They had an enormous advantage over the bow and crossbow in that it did not require any special care or maintenance it could be manufactured in half a day and was much cheaper (An English document of 1353 quoted claims the cost of a large crossbow was 66s and of a small bore barrel 3s. Lead bullets could be cast at the rate of 12 per minute. Range was only 50 metres but it could pierce a suit of armour at 20 metres]	
one lead cistern	(3s)
one chalice	(6s 8d)
one missal (messale)	(10s)
one vestment with one chasuble and	
two hand-towels for the altar	(7s)
two casan' (vests)	(13s 4d)
one large table [was this the altar tablle]	(3s 4d)
one lead for the Holy Water (plumb pro aq' benedca)	(4d)
one large joist (gystum magnum)	(3s 4d)
one springald with wheels	(6s 8d)
[this is also known as a as a ballistra(³⁰)]	
three tables in the hall	(12d)
nine pairs of trestles (trestellorum)	(12d)
one canvas rope (corda de Canab)	(2s)
one large coffer	(3s 4d)
seven benches (formul)	(2d each)
one large bench (formul)	(6d)
one dresser	(12d)
one vicz for crossbow	(12d)
one brass cross	(12d)
one corporal	(12d)

all in the said castle and which were left there as its furniture in the custody of Richard Symond aforesaid.

The same also renders account of

200 1/2 b. of sea coal	(9s)
timber	(3s 1d)
one empty cask	(6d)
found in the said castle, and sold by the Prior of Carmarthen, Chamberlain of South Wales.	

²⁹The Age of Chivalry pt 2 Liliane and Fred Funcken p 41

³⁰The Castle in Medieval times by John Burke page 71

Chapter 12 Mills of Pembroke

1330c (24 May . 3 Edward)

m.9. View of the account of Walter Seys, farmer of the mills of Pembroke, from 24 May. 3 Edward III, to Michaelmas next following, namely, for 18 weeks and 1day.

Receipts

(1) Arrears of Walter, the treasurer,	£ 48	8s	9 1/4d;
(2) farm of the mills during the sheriffs' time, let yearly at 40 marks,	£ 9	6s	1d.
Total Receipts,	£ 57	14s	10 1/4d which he owes.

1331c

View of the account of Walter Seys, farmer of the mills of Pembroke. from Michaelmas 3 to Michaelmas 4 Edward III,

Arrears -	£ 57	14s	10 1/4d
Receipts			
Farm of the mills of Pembroke	£ 26	13s	4d.;
of Philip le Yong, reeve of Castlemartin, tallies	£ 19		17d., by two
of John Gourdon and Walter Houn, reeves of Tenby, by one tally		33s	11d.;
of Philip Laurance, reeve of Koytrath, by one tally,		41s.;	
of Wyard de Laureny,			15d.;
one tun of prise wine at Tenby,		43s	4d.;
for hay sold at Castle Martin,		6s	8d.;
Total Receipts	£ 119	15s	9 1/2d

Expenses on the West Mill -

Iron bought for one spindle (fusil) made anew, to the smith for making it,	6s.;		
reward to his assistants,	3s;		
two treadles bought for the West Mill			20d.;
and one treadle for the East Mill,	2s;		
one arm bought for the wheel of the West Mill			4d.;
to two carpenters for three weeks making			
two new wheels and covering the mill in places,	9s.;		
two pollis bought for making a cauill to the said wheels,			6d .;
one long board bought for planks (plangys),			16d.
6 boards bought for the same			10d.
4 boards bought for making regulis and ladles (ladelis)			4d
Sum. 25s			

Expenses on the East Mill and Bridge there -

One curb (courba) bought for the outer wheel,			6d;
timber bought for making "stercis et cauillis" for the same,			12d;
one arm bought for the said wheel,			8d.;
one tree (ligno) bought for another arm			
and for making spars (sparis)			12d.;
three pollis bought for making cauillis			6d.;
96 boards bought for making one new wheel			
and one new flodeget in the middle of the bridge,	8s;		
eight boards bought for making le pyndyng,			9d;
six trees (lignis) bought for making			
the said flodeget and Pyndyng,	4s;		
eight plankys for the Pyndyng,	16s;		
six pollis for making Stansous de Flodeget			18d ;
one tree (ligno) for making interstices,			4d
one tree for placing under plankys,			6d;

20 nails for said work,	8d;
one polle for draught-tree (drathtree)	3d
two carpenters for five weeks,	
making anew the said wheels, pyndyng, and flodeget,	15s
throkis for the same	6d
four men hired for one week and four days	
for breaking stones ad vnu rogu' burning and filling,	5s each are taking 1 1/2d per
day;	
150 bushels of coal, bought for making lime	6s 3d., 1/2d per bushel;
Two carts for five weeks and one cart for two days	
carrying stones, lime, sand (arena) and gravel (argilla)	
to repair the weir and bridge,	15s 6d, each one per day 3d;
eight workmen for a whole week cleaning and digging	
the foundations (fundo) of the Bridge and Weir,	5s 6d., each one per day 1 1/2d;
six masons for three weeks and two masons for two weeks	
and one mason for three days making the said bridge and weir,	33s 9d., each one 18d per week;
three men assisting the said masons carrying stones making	
and carrying mortar for three weeks,	
and two men for two weeks and three days do.,	15s., each one receiving 9d per
week	
one carpenter for two days boarding the flodeget	6d;
three carts for five days carrying sods and gravel (terra et argilla)	
for filling and raising the said bridge and weir,	3s 9d each one per day, 3d.;
two men for four days spreading the said gravel and	
sods (argilla et terra) in the bridge and weir	12d;
for carrying four mill-stones to the mill from	
Chepstowe to Pembroke,	10s:
six boards bought for le speryng of the said mill,	6d;
in timber bought for one new Pyndyng and making it	2s.;
courbs for making one wheel anew	
and for carpend the said wheel	6s;
26 boards for making regulis and ladles,	3s;
one stemespone bought for the same	8d.;
Sum £ 7 4s 11d.	

Foreign Expenses

A messenger (garcio) going to Hereford and back	
to Richard Collyngton, the Treasure of Pembroke. with letter	
of the steward on the king's business,	12d;
a messenger going to Carmarthen to Richard de Malleye	
with letter of Walter de Werdale	
and of Richard de Suthorp, the king's clerk,	6d
Sum 18d.	

Payments

Thomas de Hampton, steward of Pembroke,	£ 43 by one letter patent;
do.	£ 9.
to Richard de Collyngton,	£ 18 by one tally;
	£ 13 by another tally;
and to Robert de Harley, Kt	£ 12 4s 11d., by one
letter patent	
Sum £ 95 4s 11d	

Sum of all expenses and payments £ 103 16s 4d;

so he owes, 119s 5 1/4d

.....

1327c

m 10 View of the account of Geoffrey Tortoun, farmer of the mills of Pembroke from 24 May, 1 Edward III to Michaelmas next following, namely for 18 weeks and 2 days.

Farms

for 3 water mills let to the aforesaid Geoffrey	
by Thomas de Hompton, steward for 40 marks yearly,	
by a certain agreement, etc.	£ 9 7s 6 1/2d

Sum £ 9 7s 6 1/2d

Payments

Paid to Richard de Colynton, the Receiver,
and to the same by another tally,

£ 9 by one tally,
36s

Sum of Payments £ 10 16s

and the sum exceeds the receipts by 28s 6d

View of the account of the aforesaid Geoffrey from Michaelmas, 1 Edward III, to Michaelmas next following.

Farms of the said mills,

£ 26 13s 4d. plus of the
preceeding account 28s 6d

Expenses -

Carriage of millstones to the mill,
timber and boards bought,
making 1 new outer wheel
nails used and smith's wages at different times

5s;
5s;
5s,
10s.

Sum 25s

Payment

To Richard de Colynton, the Receiver,
Total Expenses and Payments
by 5s 2d

£ 24 5s by three tallies.
£ 26 18s 6d, so exceeds

1328c

View of account of the said Geoffrey from Michaelmas, 2 Edward III, to Michaelmas (sic) following

Farms -

£ 17 5s 11d. Surplus of
preceding account 5s 2d

Expenses -- Roofing anew the mill near [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 7s 4d;

Payments - To Richard de Cilynton, the Receiver,

£ 11 4s., by one tally

Sum of Expenses and Receipts
owes 107s 1d

£ 11 18s 10d and he

Chapter 13 Accounts concerning possessions and property of the Bishop of St David's in the South Pembrokeshire area.

In Lamphey⁽³¹⁾ (Lantefey) the Welsh customs and tenures seem to have died out; all the land was held by individuals. A special custom existed here, granted, it is stated, by favour of the Bishop, that on the death of a tenant, the widow should succeed to the land; but if there was no widow or the widow remarried, the heir should take the land.

At Warren a custom is mentioned which shows the substitution of English for Welsh Laws. In 1326 the English rule was in force by which the Lord was entitled to all the tenants goods on an intestacy and could dispose of them as he pleased. This must have been a very recent innovation, as it also says that the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to all others.

One unusual land area is that described as Sanctuary land. This is the only piece so described in the Black Book and reference is made to it in the Chapter on Law.

The position of the Clergy as portrayed in the Black Book is interesting, apart from the fact that many seem to have been married and had families, most held land.

At Lamphey Master Gregory the Chaplain held two acres of sanctuary land, a plot, for which he was exempt all services except that of heriot and leyrwit (the sum paid on the defilement of one of the women of the parish), a plot with curtilage which never paid rent or service, and he rented two acres and sixty virgates of the demesne. At Warren John the Chaplain of the Parish had a plot, building and curtilage as well as six and a half acres of land.

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St David's (Thomas Beck) 1293 ⁽³²⁾

Stackpol

1 stack of wheat estimated at 22 cribs worth			112s at 3s 6d
per crib			
1 Stack of beans and peas with the peas in the grange			
estimated at 5 cribs worth		15s at 3s per crib.	
Estimated 30 cribs of barley worth	£ 4	2s 6d at 2s 9d	
per crib.			
1 stack of oats estimated at 9 cribs worth		40s 6d at 4s 6d	
per crib			
Total	£ 12 10 0d		

(Rad' de Stakepol owed £ 33 6s 8d to the Bishop)

Kairu (Carew)

2 stacks of wheat estimated at 90 cribs worth	£ 15	15s 0d at 3s 6d	
per crib			
20 cribs of peas worth		40s at 2s per crib	
70 cribs of barley worth	£ 9	12s 6d at 2s 9d	
per crib			
4 cribs of oats worth		16s at 4s per crib	

Sctu Jacobu (St James -- Jameston)

There are in the grange			
27 cribs of wheat worth	£ 4	14s 6d at 3s 6d	
per crib			
6 cribs of beans and peas worth		3s per crib	
25 cribs of barley worth		68s 9d at 2s 9d	
per crib.			
6 cribs of oats worth		4s per crib	
.....			

Maynorbur (Manorbier)

1 stack of wheat estimated at 30 cribs worth			105s at 3s 6d
per crib			
6 cribs of beans and peas worth		16s 6d at 2s 9d	
per crib			
45 cribs of barley worth	£ 6	3s 9d	

³¹The Black Book of St David's p.xxxiv

³²PRO KR Inventories, E 145/1/48

8 cribs of oats worth	32s at 4s per crib
Total £ 13 17s 3d	

.....

Lamphey

Extent of the lands of the Bishopric of St David's 1327

PRO E 152 No 16

Lantefrey (Lamphey, Pembs.)

Item , there is there a manor whereof the messuage
is worth with garden and curtilage,

3s 4d per

annum

And there is there a dovecote worth

6 1/2d

2 curucates of land worth

100s per annum

a meadow worth

3s 4d

a park whose pannage when it arises,

with pasture, is worth

10s per annum.

There is one decayed mill which was farmed of old,
worth

15s per annum, paid at

the Feast of St Michael

one meadow worth

7s per annum

Rent of assize of certain tenants

£ 4 4s 2d per annum,

paid at the Feasts of St Michael, the Nativity of Our Lord, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin
Mary, and St John.

Pleas and perquisites of court, worth

6s.

.....

It would appear from the inventory of Bishop Beck's death that at Lamphey in that year there were

85 1/2 acres of oats

124 acres of wheat

36 acres of barley

21 acres of beans

23 acres of peas

52 horned cattle

12 horses

77 pigs

14 geese⁽³³⁾

.....
Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326 ⁽³⁴⁾

Lantefey

Profits

David King, John Kyft, Cadogy Gogh, David Swetemon, Thomas Fort, Peter de la Lake, Ralph le
Porter, John le Webbe, David Llewelyn, David Robert, David Fort and Robert le Hayward, the jurors,
present on their oaths, that

in the manor there the principal assize of the stone houses within the walls of the gate are worth yearly,
according to their true value, 100s.,

and of the stone buildings without the gate are worth yearly 10s.

They also present that there are three orchards,

the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage , in apples, cabbages, leeks, and other produce, is worth
yearly 13s 4d;

also the herbage is worth yearly 6s 8d.

there are also 4 vivaries there and they are

worth yearly according to their true value 5s.

And there is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2s

And there are two watermills and one windmill,

and they are worth yearly according to their true value £ 4

And there is there a park which contains 144 acres, of which 48 acres are wood.

They also present that the underwood of the same wood is worth yearly,

^[1] *Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales no 19 Medieval Records relating to the Diocese of St David's* Francis Jones

^[2] *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St David's 1326*

without destroying it,	20s
They also present that there can be kept in the said park 60 great beasts, as well as the wild animals.	
They also present that the feed of each acre outside the wood is worth yearly to rent	7d
and that each acre of the said pasture within the wood is worth yearly to rent	6d
and the pasture of each beast in the park is worth yearly	8d
And they can mow yearly in the same park, unless they are destroyed	
30 loads of rushes and each load is worth	6d
and 40 loads of fern and each load is worth	3d
They also present that there is there one bog	
for turf and bennet ⁽³⁵⁾ and it is worth yearly	10s
They also present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly	20s
There is also there a chapel annexed to the prebend	
and is of the yearly value of	£ 20
.	
Total	£ 20 2s 3 1/2d

Lords Demesne

They also present that the Lord has there in demesne, a field called "Kalenge" 127 acres and 11 perches of arable land.

Also in a field called "Walschton" 21 1/2 acres 1 rood,

and in a field which is called "Bontyngesfeld" with the rocks and the greater part of the land formerly Eva's, 32 1/2 acres 1 rood, and 6 perches of arable land:

and in a field which is called "Newepark" 18 acres

and in the field which is called "Psonyslond" and "Marchaldislond", with a certain part of the land of the said Eva, and with the field on both sides the road alongside the croft of Philip Henry, 142 acres and 16 perches of land.

From which field there was let to various tenants before this extent was made 27 acres, 1/2 a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below;

and in the field below the town against the court 13 acres, and each acre of the said land is worth yearly to let 12d.

They also present that there should be sown upon each acre of coarse [ie. autumn sown] wheat or fallow 3 bushels, and of bearded wheat 2 1/2 bushels; and he shall answer for 4 measures of coarse wheat, and of light [ie. spring sown] wheat for 3 measures.

And there should be sown on each acre of beans 6 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures,

And there should be sown on each acre of great peas 3 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures

and upon an acre of lesser peas or vetches 2 1/2 bushels, and he shall answer for 4 measures;

and upon an acre of barley 6 bushels, and he should answer for 4 measures;

and upon an acre of oats 7 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures in every year

Total 426 1/2 acres 1 rood and 15 perches

Total value in money, £ 21 7s 7d

Meadows and Pastures

They also present that the Lord has there 34 acres of meadow,

and each acre is worth yearly to let	2s	6d
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and after mowing they can at that time of year keep	
20 great beasts, and each pasture is worth	2d

And they present that there is one acre in "Thorris"

that cannot be sown, but upon which 12 great beasts

can be kept, and each pasture is worth yearly	6d;
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and when it is let by the year it is worth yearly	6s.
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Also, the pasture on the fallows can feed 300 sheep

in winter and 200 through the summer,	
and thus pasture for each is worth	2d.

Also on the pasture of Porthllu 300 sheep can be kept,

and the pasture is worth to let	20s.
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Total value £ 8 13s 4d

Free Tenants

They also present that Wyot de Lawrenny holds by deed from the Lord in capite half a carucate of land and pays yearly in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas 2s., and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs.

Item, the heirs of Richard de Stakepol hold one carucate of land adjoining the court of Lantefey for which they do suit of Court three times at Lawhaden.

³⁵A coarse grass

Item William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s., or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord and does suit of Court at Lawhaden from 15 days to 15 days

Total 4s

Sanctuary

They also present that Thomas Walter de Porthllu holds one bovat of land from the Sanctuary and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas

6s

Item, Isaute le Proute holds one bovat of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times

6s.

Also David Mayo holds one plot with the curtilage and one bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times

6s 8d.

Item Richard Swetemon holds a plot and curtilage with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times

6s 8d.

Item, John Russell holds one plot and a curtilage, with 2 bovates and 1 1/2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times

17d

Item, David Fort holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times

4s 8d

Item, Thomas Gwyn holds 4 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times

2s

Item Johanna Page holds 1/2 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times

3s

Item John Cole holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times

3s 8d

Item Wyot de Laurennny holds 1 plot and curtilage with a bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times

6s 8d.

Item Walter Thomas holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times

3s

Item Robert Swetemon holds 6 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times

3s

Item Elena Row holds 1/2 bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times

3s

Item John le Proute holds 1/2 a bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times

3s.

Item Philip Henry holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times

7s 8d

Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times

12d

Item David Fenil holds 1 plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times

12d

Item Roys Swynnog holds 1 curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time

4d

Item they present that there is a certain part of the Sanctuary in the Lord's hands, and it is entered above in the demesne, but they cannot say how many acres.

Total carucates 1 carucate

Total rents in money,

69s 5d

Services

And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast and for a ⁽³⁶⁾ mortuary the second best or the bettermost upper garment, which they usually use, if there is no beast.

And they do suit of court by summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and they have a common fine of x.s.

And after the death of any of them, his land is seized into the Lord's hand.

And it was formerly the custom that the land should be re-granted to the widow of the deceased as of the nearest [to the deceased in blood]; and this by favour of the spiritual Lord.

But if he had no widow, his heir was accustomed to be preferred by favour as above

And if the widow, after taking the land as above, married, she lost the land, which should then be re-granted to the heir as above stated

³⁶ the best, or second best or sum of money The Black Book suggests that it was probably an introduction of the Latin Church.

Farmers at Porthellan

They also present that Johanna Kyft holds one bovat		
and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas	21d	
Item Johanna Page holds a bovat of land		
and pays yearly at the same times	21d	
Item, John Wallens holds 2 acres without services,		
and one bovat of land with services,		
and pays yearly at the same times	2s	5d
Item Peter de la Lake holds one and a half bovates and four acres of land without services and one bovat with services,		
and pays yearly at the same times	9s	1d
Item Henry Kyft holds one bovat with services and one bovat without services		
and pays yearly at the same times	5s	9d
Item David Kyng holds one and a half bovates without services and pays yearly at the same times	9s	9d
Item Alice , widow of David Iowan holds one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times	2s	5d
Item, John le Proute holds half a bovat of land without services and a bovat with services, and pays yearly at the same times	3s	9d
Item, Elena Eynon holds 1 acre of land without services and one plot and a curtilage with services, and pays yearly at the same times		16d
Item David Iewan holds 4 acres without services and i bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times	4s	
Item John Cras holds one and a half bovates of land without services and one bovat with services, and pays yearly at the same times	9s	9d
Item, Isabella Huet holds 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times		21d
Item Res Wiston holds 1 acre of land with services,		
and pays yearly at the same times		7d
Item Thomas Fort holds 1 acre of land without services and one bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times	2s	1d
Item Thomas Whiting holds 6 acres of land without services and 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times		3s 9d
Item, David Robert holds 2 acres without services and i bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times	2s	7d
Item, David Fort holds 1 bovat of land without services and one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times	5s	9d
Total carucates of land 3 1/2 and 9 acres		
Total rents in money, 68s 3d		

Farmers of Lantefey

Item, they present that John Merlyng holds one plot and 1 curtilage with one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas	2s	
Item John Stedemon holds 1 bovat of land		
and pays yearly at the same times		14d
Item Richard Page holds 1 bovat of land		
and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item Maiota la White holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovat of land and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item William Swetemon holds 1 bovat and 4 acres of land without services and 1 bovat of land with services, and holds by deed,		
and pays yearly at the same times	5s	10d
Item Amabella la Ferour holds three acres without services, and 1 bovat of land by deed with services, and pays yearly at the same times	2s	6d
Item Sara la White holds 1 bovat of land without services and 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times	7s	6d.
Item David Swetemon holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item Johanna, the widow of Philip Henry, holds a plot and curtilage with 1 bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item David Moris holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage, with 1 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times		12d

Item Thomas Res holds 1 plot and curtilage, with 1 bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 18d
Item David Russell holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1/2 bovat of land with services and pays yearly at the same times 6d
Item Thomas Page holds 1 1/2 acres of land without services and pays yearly at the same time 18d
Item Amabilia Swetemon holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovat of land , and pays yearly at the same time 13d
Item John Miller holds 1 plot with a bovat of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d
Item Cadog Gouth holds 1 croft, 1 plot, and curtilage, with one bovat of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4s
Total Carucates, 2 1/2 carucates, 2 1/2 bovates, and 8 1/2 acres
Total rents in money, 33s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid Farmers at Lantefey and Porthllu give for a heriot their best horse or their best beast;
and for a mortuary their second best beast or their best outer garment which they usually use if they have no beast;
and for leyrwyth,⁽³⁷⁾ if the woman is married out of the parish 2s;
and if she is married within, they give nothing.
And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food and the value of each service is 1d.
And they ought to harrow twice, the Lord finding food , and the value of this service is a halfpenny
And they ought to hoe half a day without food but if the Lord wants them for the whole day the Lord shall find food; the value of this service is a halfpenny
And they ought to gather all the Lords hay in the meadow, finding their own food , and also carry it on the Lords finding food , and the value of this service is 1d
And they ought to reap for three days , the Lord finding food , and the value of this service is 1d
Item they ought to carry the corn of the Lord for one day, and the value of this service is 1d
Item they ought to carry the material for the houses and mills at their own cost from Loydardh, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeech to Llantefey, and the value of this joint service is, according to its, true value, 6s 8d.
And there are 26 of the aforesaid services, and the value of each is 3d
Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary,
Item they ought to carry tiles for the houses in the manor whenever necessary.
Item they ought to keep in repair the mill-pond at their own cost.
Item, they ought to make mud walls for the water mill, the Lord finding food
Item, they ought to carry mill stones , and thatch the mill with the Lord's straw at their own cost.
Item, they pay a toll on buying and selling, that is to say , on horses, oxen, and all other beasts whatever, and on sheep.
And they ought to carry the corn for the bread to the place where it is baked on the demesnes at Lawhaden and Burton, and also for the Lord's brewing from the granary as often as necessary, the Lord finding food
And they sit in the Hall at the tablecloth in the area.
And they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely, when there are 20 or more a sheep, and when there are not 20 they give nothing.
And if any one is convicted or arrested for felony he ought to be delivered to the said tenants, and they ought to keep him and take him to Lawhaden, at their risk and at their own cost, and there give judgement on the case.
And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the Lord going for wine to Tenby, Pembroke and Carrew, and convey the same safe to the Lord's cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage.
And they do suit of Court on summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and there is a common fine of 10s
And they ought to follow the army in a general war for the defence of the land of the Lord Bishop.
And they present that all the tenants of Porthllu do the same services except the corn services

³⁷Acc to the Black Book -- p11 -- the sum paid for defiling a bondwoman--The Norman Lord could claim the whole of this sum because the woman was his property - defiling her before marriage reduced the sum he could get on her marriage so he took this sum as compensation.

Item, they present that beasts and other goods sold when there are merchants at Pembroke and Tenby, but nowhere else in the Bishoprick, should not pay toll to any Lord but the Bishop wherever these sales were made. And they ought to carry oats coming from the manors of the Lord at Pebidawke to Lantefey or Borton, for the prebends, the Lord finding food.

Total winter and summer services, 191

Total value, 16s 3 1/2d

Total autumn services, 132,

Total value 12s 4 1/2d

Farmers of another Tenure

Item, They present that William Copmer holds a stang of land and pays yearly at Easter and Michalmas 2s

Item, Richard Walter holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Henry Clericus holds 1/2 an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item William Robyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Robert le Hayward holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item, the same Robert holds 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item Richard Walwayne holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Master Richard Symonds holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item John Melyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item John Iewan holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item David Llewelyn hold 1 1/2 acres for 1 tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 19d

Item David Savage holds a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Isabella Matheu holds 1/2 a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item Richard Cocus holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Roys la Frenssh holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Ralph the Porter holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item John Hugelyn holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Richard Lawrance holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Richard Russell holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Amibilla Brown holds 1/2 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item Llewelyn Crowe holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item William Rowe holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item John Kyft holds 1 stang of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Total acres 7

Total rents in money 44s 7d

Services

And all the aforesaid give as a mortuary their outer garment as above, and they ought to reap for three days for each tenement; the value of this service is as above, and each tenement contains a stang, except the tenement of David Llewelyn which contains more.

And they do suit of Court as the aforesaid farmers;

and they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers.
And there is a common fine as above, and they do service in time of war as above.

Total services , 24
and they are worth in money 2s 10 1/2d

Cottages

Item they say that William de Irlaund holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter amd Michaelmas	12d
Item Richard Swetemon holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	6d
Item Johanna Miller holds 1 plot with curtilage, and pays yearly without services at the same times	18d
Item Henry Fab holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services	18d
Item Elena Rowe holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly with services	3d
Item Johanna Page holds a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services at the same times	3d
Item William Miller holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, with services	3d
Item Johanna Page holds a plot with a curtilage and pays yearly at the same times with services	16d
Item Robert de Hayward holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Robert Philpkyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Thomas Gweyruylt holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Roos la Proute holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Robert le Taillour holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item John Moris holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds a plot , and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item David Petre holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Richard Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	4d
Item Philip Robyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	4d
Item Amabilla la Feror holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	4d
Item Philip Herry holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	3d
Item Richard Dawe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	12d
Item Robert Fab holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services	12d
Item Amabilla Michel holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	3d
Item Johanna Page holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	4d
Item Wadyn Thomas holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	4d
Item John Bowemon holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	6d
Item Robert Cole holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	9d
Item Philip Freyn holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times	8d
And there are in the Lord's hand a plot with buildings with a curtilage which was William Miller's;	

and it was accustomed to pay yearly, with services 12d.
And a plot with curtilage which was the Chaplain's of the parish, which was never accustomed to pay either rent or services.

Total, 21s.

Services

And all the aforesaid give a heriot and leyrwyt and do all services, as the aforesaid farmers of Lantefey, except carriage with horses and carts, and except Elena Hopkyn who does half services; and except Robert Faber, John Miller, Henry Fabr, and Ros Gwennok, who do no services; and except Robert the Hayward, Robert Phipkyn, Thomas Gweruyt, Roys la Proute, Robert the Tailor' John Morys, Master Gregory the Chaplain, who give heriots and leyrwyt; and ought to mow for [blank]

Total services winter and summer 166

Total autumn services 135

And they are worth in money , in the whole 25s 4 1/2d

Demesne Lands Arrented

Item they present that Ralph the Porter holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the times above said 6s

Item John le Webbe holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item John le Marchaund holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Laurence Bowemon holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Adam the Gardenor holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item Robert the Tailor holds 3 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s

Item Roger le Barbor holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item William Copiner holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s

Item Richard Cocus holds 2 acres a stang and 16 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 4s 8d

Item Henry Fab holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item Robert the Hayward holds 2 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 5s

Item Johanna Page holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item Henry Crank holds holds 1 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 3s

Item Richard Russell holds 1/2 acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item John Cole holds 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times 3d

Item Thomas Page holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item Johanna Page holds 7 acres and 2 stangs and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item Robert the Hayward holds 10 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item David Llewelyn holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 2s

Item John Russel holds 7 1/2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times 7s 6d

Item Henry Brank holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times 12d

Item John Wallens holds 13 acres of land and 1 stang and pays yearly at the same times 14s 7d

Item William Miller holds an acre of land and a stang and pays yearly at the same times 15d

Item John le Prout holds 12 acres and pays yearly at the same times 12s

Item Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres and 60 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times	2s	4 1/2d
Item David Kyng holds 2 1/2 acres and a stang of land and pays yearly at the same times	2s	9d
Item Roys Proute holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item John Cole holds 1/2 acre 1 stang and 20 virgates of land and pays yearly at the same times		10 1/2d
Item Philip Fraunceys holds an acre and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item John Stedemon holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at the same times	2s	
Item Thomas Walter holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item Richard Lawrence holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item Philip Henry holds an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times		12d
Item William Swetemon holds 1/2 an acre of land and pays yearly at the same times		6d
Item Sara le White holds 1 1/2 acre and pays yearly at the same times		18d
Total acres	104	
Total in money	£ 6 7s 9 1/2d	

Services

And all the aforesaid give a mortuary, namely the best outer garment which they usually use, and leyrwyt as the aforesaid cottagers, and suit of Court, as the aforesaid farmers, in lieu of all other services.

Protections

Item they present that William Kyng gives to the Lord yearly at the aforesaid times , for holding a protection	6d
Item that John Peytevyng gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	6d
Item Philip Reallan gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	4d
Item Moris Bowemon gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	2d
Item Alice Bowemon gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	2d
Item Matilda Fort gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	2d
Item Susanna Miller gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	2d
Item David Miller gives to the Lord for the same, at the same time	2d

Total, 2s 2d

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Warren

P14

Warren was part of the Prebend of Brawd in Dewslan in 1293 and was appropriated to the Bishop's table prior to episcopate of Thomas Beck.(Bishop from 1280 to 1293) (³⁸)

Inventory of the goods of the Lord Thomas,(Beck) Bishop of St David's (³⁹), made in the manors underwritten after his death in the presence of the lord Ralph de Broughton keeper of the said Bishopric, the see being vacant, and the lord King's deputies William de Bruer and John de Forneis, by

³⁸West Wales Historical Records V. p165 - 6

³⁹PRO KR. Inventories E145/1/48

oath of the faithful subjects of the king, sworn on Monday next after the Ascencion of Our Lord, 21 Edward (I, 1293)

Woueran pars p'bende de Breudy (Warren Pembs)	
There is there 1 stack of wheat estimated at 35 cribs worth	£ 6. 2. 6d at 3s 6d per crib.
10 cribs of beans and peas worth	30s at 3s per crib.
20 cribs of barley worth	55s at 2s 9d per crib.
8 cribs of oats worth	36s at 4s 6d per crib
Total £ 12 3s 6d	

Extract from the Black Book of St David's 1326 ⁽⁴⁰⁾

Woueran

Profits

Master John the Chaplain, Gilbert Lawrence, and John Bole, the jurors there on their oaths present that the Lord has a grange there and a plot of land as a haggard, and they are worth yearly to let

12d

They also present that there is a chapel there annexed to the prebend of the Lord Bishop and it is worth yearly

£ 20

Total

12d

Taxpayers

Item, they say that

John the Chaplain of the parish there holds a plot, building and curtilage, with 6 1/2 acres of land, as they compute the aforesaid plot which was formerly the property of Master Gilbert the chaplain, and he pays yearly in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas,

7s 6d

Item, Gilbert Lawrence holds a plot with curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times

12d

Item, John Cole holds a plot, buildings and curtilage with 2 1/2 acres, and 6 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter

21 1/2d

and at Michaelmas

21 3/4d

Item, Adam Ricarfd holds a plot with curtilage, 3 stangs and 28 virgates of land and pays yearly at Easter

11 1/2d

and at Michaelmas

11 1/4d

Total Acres, 10 and 4 virgates

Total rents in money,

14s

Services

and all the aforesaid ought in the autumn to stack the sheaves of corn in the Lord's field for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is

1d

And they give for a heriot the best beast; and if they have no beast they give tha amount of a year's rent, and they do service in war time as the tenants of Lantefey. and there is, as aforesaid at Lantefey a common fine for simple breach, and they do suit of Court generally, and also where there is any difficult of doubtful business, as the tenants of Lantefey, of the same tenure. And if any of them die suddenly or without will, all his goods are forfeited to the Lord; and after their death the Lord is able to give or to sell them to whoever he wishes at his pleasure. Yet they present that the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to the others, by special favour of the Lord. And they ought to keep the prisoners, and escort them to Lantefey.

A section under Lamphey in The Black Book of St David's reads

Item William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woveran and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2s., or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord and does suit of Court at Lawhaden from 15 days to 15 days

^[40] *Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St David's 1326*

Chapter 14 Law and Order

1327 Edward III ordered that every county, unruly or not should have "good and lawful men" to keep the peace. (Justices of the Peace came in with the Justices of the Peace Act of 1361)

From 1330 juries of presentment could report suspects to the keepers of peace, who could send the accused for trial.

Policing

Under Edward I's Statute of Winchester, 1285 all were required to join in the pursuit of a criminal and the hundred could have a collective fine levied against it if it failed to capture the criminal even if he had fled beyond their boundaries. The citizens of the hundred were also responsible for cutting back brushwood to 200 feet from the royal highways to lessen the opportunity for a criminal to ambush a traveller.

Prisons

An important method of keeping order mainly used to hold suspects awaiting trial. The goalers made money out of their prisoners as the prison system worked on the selling of services, a good room, heating, lighting, food, drink and bedding could all be obtained if the prisoner could afford the fees which varied according to the prisoners importance and ability to pay..

Punishment was based on two aims

1) deterrence frightening others from committing a similar crime

2) retribution the criminal should suffer for his offence.

they included, public hangings, floggings of both men and women, the pillory, stocks, prison

(In Edward II's reign the sentence for larceny was a week in prison for every penny's worth stolen and three days for every halfpenny's worth) and outlawry.

Outlawry

Any person Outlawed had a price on their head. They had to put on pilgrim's sackcloth, carry a cross and travel barefooted to a named port.

Sanctuary

St David's was a sanctuary, those who fled to it for sanctuary had to be kept, and kept safely. Each burgage tenant of St David's had to guard a sanctuary man in safety for a night ⁽⁴¹⁾

Lamphey (Lantefey). An entry appears of sanctuary land. Under Welsh Law there is a suggestion that every Church was a sanctuary but by this period there was only one in the area St David's. This sanctuary land consisted of a carucate about 80 acres and was let at 6s per bovate just under 1s per acre which compared with other rents appears to have been very high. There were 18 tenants plus some land held by the Bishop and the total rents were 69s 5d. It appears that at some time the land had been granted to the sanctuary to form a fund for the maintenance of persons seeking sanctuary at St David's. By Welsh Law a person could remain in sanctuary for a considerable period; in one passage in the Welsh Laws 7 years, or a longer period, is mentioned; but no provision seems to have been made by law for the regular maintenance of those who sought sanctuary.

1330 Dec 8 Westminster

Close Roll 4 Edward III m 15 (Cal p 77)

Order to the steward of Pembroke, to restore to Rhys ap Griffith, suit of his land, goods and chattles within his bailwick, as were taken into the king's hands upon suspicion by his having adhered to Edmund, late earl of Kent, as the king deems him guiltless and has restored his lands

1331 Feb 18 Windsor

Fine Roll 5 Edward III m 27 (Cal p 235)

Appointment during pleasure to Richard Symond as steward of the county of Pembroke and keeper of the castles, manors, towns and lands in that county, and of the land of Oysterlowe, in the king's hand by reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastynge, and of the pourparty of

Order to Robert de Harle to deliver to him the castle of Pembroke and the manors, towns and Seint cler, Amygoeth and Pulniowg, late of Roger de Mortuo Mari, the king's enemy and rebel, in the king's hand by his forfeiture; so that he answer at the Exchequer for the issues thereof, receiving the usual fee. lands in the said county, with all things in the said castle in his keeping, by indenture, etc.

1331 Feb 28 Croydon

⁴¹Black Book of St Davids p xiv

Close Roll 5 Edward III pt 1 m 24d (Cal p 290)

To Richard Simond, steward of the county of Pembroke, in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastynge, tenant in chief of the late king. The king is sending to him in a bag sealed with the seal of John, bishop of Winchester, the chancellor, a seal that the king has caused to be made anew for the rule of the liberty of that county, and orders the steward to use the said seal in that liberty as was usual in times past.

1331 April 27 Stratford

C.Inq Misc, File 115 (13), (Cal p290, No 1185)

Stratford 27 April 5 Edward III 2,27

pursuant to complaint of wrongful disseisin by John de Castro

Writ to Richard Simond, steward of the county of Pembroke

Inquisition Tuesday the feast of St Barnabas , 5 Edward III

Jurors : Walter de Bromhilla, Stephen Rou, John Beneger, junior of Angle, Richard Harols, John Bron, Roger de Lony, Henry Beneger, John Dawe, John Eynon, William Robelyn, Walter de Schirborn, and William de Middilhille.

Aymer de Valencia, late earl of Pembroke, granted to John de Castro and Isabelle his wife for their lives 6 bovates of land in Corston in the said county, who peacefully held the said land without charter for a yearly rent of 46s 8d. Thomas de Hompton, late steward of Pembroke in the time of Sir Roger de Mortuo Mari, late earl of March, who had the wardship (custodiam) of the said county by the king's grant, wrongfully disseised the said John and Isabel, because the said John took flight for a certain debt which he was bound to David Bermond for a trespass, and for fear of imprisonment. The said John and Isabel at no time quitclaimed the said land to anyone. The said land is in the king's hands by the death of the said Sir Roger, and is of the demesne land of the said county, and of the yearly value of 46s 8d, and is now in the king's hands by the death of Walter de Castro, who held it at will by grant of the said Thomas de Hompton.

1331 July 20 Lincoln

Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 2 m 30d (Cal p 199)

Commission of oyer and terminer to Gilbert Talbot, justice of South Wales, John Giffard, William de Rupe, John de Stonford, and William Casse, on complaint by David de Barry that certain persons besieged his castle at Maynerbir, co Pembroke, broke the doors and walls, carried away his goods there and at Pennaly and assaulted his servant. The like to the same touching the murder of Edmund Barry, the said David's servant, at the time of the commission of the said trespasses. [the return made by the above commission is enrolled on the Originalia Roll of 5 Edward III m 49]

Suthwell 24 July 5 Edward III 4,28Stanford

Commission to Gilbert Talbot, William de Rupe, John de Stonford and William Casse.

Inquisition before William de Rupe and William Casse, the king's justice, Pembroke. Thursday after the Beheading of St John the Baptist.

Jurors :- Jojn Joce, Walter Malafaunt, William de.....ges, Richard of Trewent, Stephen Sutton, John Kneich, Thomas Wyrriot, Stephen Rowe, David Bertelot, Walter de Schirbern, William Robelyn[?] Gyen de Laureny.

Following complaint of the wrongful disseisin of David de Barry by Roger de Mortuo Mari, of Wigmore, on the ground that David was an adherent of Rees ap Griffith.

Robert de Mortuo Mari having the wardship of the county and liberty of Pembroke, by reason of the nonage of Lawrence, son and heir of John de Hastings, by the king's grant, caused to be seized into the king's hands the land and the tenements of David de Barry, namely, the manor of Maynerbir, Seint Jamyston, and Neweton, member of the said manor, because to said Roger, as ward of the said county, forbade the said David from entering the manor of Pennaly in the possession of Richard because said Richard de Barry; had no right to the said manor of Pennaly, except by the disseisin thereof made by him to the said David, and the latter ejected the said Richard contrary to the prohibition of the said Roger; so Roger seized the manor of Maynerbir with its members into the king's hands, on Monday next after Michaelmas 1 Edward III.

The said David never quitclaimed his right to anyone, and the said manor is worth £ 100 yearly, and is held in chief of Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastings, by the service of three knight's fees. This inquisition was taken in the presence of Richard Symond, the steward of the said county, and keepers of the aforesaid tenements.

1331 Westminster

C. Inq Misc File 117(9) (Cal p 299, No 1218)

Writ to the keeper of the county of Pembroke, Westminster, 16 December, 4 Edward III [1330]. By petition of the Council. Inquisition before Richard Symond, steward of the County of Pembroke, at Pembroke, Monday after St. Mark, 5 Edward III (1331).

Jurors: John le Gras, Robert de Rupe, Stephen de Sutton, Robert Huscard, Richard Huscard, Thomas Martyn, John de Castro Martini, John de Knegh, Richard le Lange, Stephen Roo', William de Neston' and Robert Roblyn:

The King sent his writ of privy seal dated Northampton, 29 July, 4 Edward III, to Roger de Mortuo Mari, late Earl of March, keeper of the county of Pembroke, ordering him to seize into the king's hands the barony of Walewayn Castle, which belonged to Guy de Brian and to deliver it to Guy de Brian, his son, to hold according to the terms of a settlement made in the king's presence with the assent of Welthiana, wife of the said Guy, the father, and the friends of the parties, viz., that the barony should belong to Guy the son, who was bound to marry and advance his two sisters with the profits thereof, that £ 200. in which Dame Joan de Carreu was bound to Guy the father for the marriage of Guy the son should belong to him in aid of marrying his sisters; and, whereas the said Guy, the father, was not of sound

memory or capable of making a feoffment, it was agreed by the said Welthiana and the friends of the parties that the barony should be seized into the king's hand and afterwards delivered to Guy, the son, to perform the settlement The said late Earl sent the writ to Robert de Malleye, and the bedel of Pembroke seized the barony into the king's hand on

Tuesday after St Bartholomew, 4 Edward III, and afterwards

1331 m49

Originalia Roll 3 Edward III m 49 County of Pembroke in South Wales

The township(villata) of Newton for the chattels of David Calder,clerk, convicted,	£ 4	
Phillip Tosse, condemned to death (indicio suspend adondicto)'fine for saving his life (pro rita sua salvanda).		
pledges; John Mellyn, William Parchcorn,	20s	
The township of Carrew for the chattels of William de Carrew,		
parson of the church of Carrew, a fugitive,	40s	
The township of Newton for the chattels of John Knight, fugitive,	3s	9d
The township of Jameston for the chattels of John Craddok, of Jameston, fugitive,	23s	6d
The same township for the chattels of David, son of Roger, fugitive,	25s	10d
Of John Mellyn, William Parchcorn for the chattels of Thomas Carrew, fugitive,	£ 14	2s
Of the same for the chattels of Richard Malefaunt, fugitive,	£ 6	19s

4d

Of the township (villata) of Pennali and Manerbyr for the chattels of Richard de Barry, fugitive,	£ 107	17s
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4d

Of the said John Mellyn and William Parchcorn for the chattels of James Abbot, chaplain, fugitive,	40s	
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Of the township of Pembroke for the chattels of Thomas Martyn, clerk, convicted	20 marks	
Of the township of Jameston for the chattels of John, son of David le Wayte, fugitive	13s	4d
Of the same township for the chattels of David Hamund, fugitive,	6s	4d
Of the same for the chattels of William Craddok, fugitive,	23s	6d
Of the same for the chattels of William Gerald, fugitive,	20s	
Of the same for the chattels of Richard Gerald, fugitive,	13s	2d

Sum	£ 195	14s	9d
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{ This schedule was delivered at the Exchequer personally by William Casse, one of the Justices mentioned above 1334 Dec 2

8 Edward III

Execution to levy the above debts was made by writ directed to the Justice of South Wales as contained in the memoranda for Michaelmas,1335 9 Edward III}

1331 14840

Ancient Petition N0 14840

Petition of the commonalty of the county of Pembroke for the appointment of a competent and suitable steward with power to govern the said county and to punish the grievances, oppressions and hardships done by the evildoers of the said county, after the death of the Earl of March, late warden of the said county, by the king's grant, by reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastings. Since the death of the Earl of March the said county has been without a keeper or warden, with the result that the common (menez) people of the county are oppressed and slain by the "great" evildoers (grantz meffesours)

1331 Oct 14 Westminster

Closed Roll 5 Edward III pt 1 m 2 (Cal p270)

To Richard Simond, steward of the county of Pembroke. Order not to intermeddle further with the manor of Maynerbir and its members of Seint Jameston and Neweton, as the king learns by inquisition, taken by William de Rupe and William de Casse in the steward's presence, that Roger de Mortuo Mari, when he had the custody of the county by reason of the minority of Laurence, son and heir of John de Hastyng', tenant in chief of the late king, on Monday after Michaelmas, in the first year of the king's reign caused to be seized into the king's hands the lands of David de Barry, to wit the manor and members aforesaid because David entered the manor of Penam whereof Richard de Barry had unjustly disseised him, upon the possession of the said Richard of the said manor contrary to the inhibition and prohibition of the said Roger, and for no other cause, and the manor of Maynerbir and the members are still detained in the king's hands, and that David has not remitted his right therein to any one, and has not changed his estate therein in any way, and that the manor and members are held of the aforesaid heir by the service of three Knights' fees, and are worth yearly in all issues £ 100

1331 Dec 3 Clarendon

Close Roll 5 Edward III pt 2 m 9d (Cal pp405 6)

To the steward of the county of Pembroke in Wales. Whereas the king lately appointed Gilbert Talbot, his justice of South Wales, John Giffard, William de Rupe, John de Stonford, and William Casse his Justices to make inquisition by the oath of men of that county what evildoers had carried away the goods and chattles of David de Barry at Maynerbir to the value of £ 500 and had slain Edmund Barry his servant there, etc. and at whose procuracion the slaying was done, and who afterwards harboured the evildoers, and to hear and determine the felonies; and afterwards at the prosecution of certain men of the county, by their petition before the king and council in parliament, suggesting to the king that the aforesaid commission was made and granted to the injury of the liberty of the said county, and to the damage and prejudice of the men thereof, and contrary to the custom hereto fore obtaining there, and praying the king to provide them with a remedy, the king gave the petitioners a day before him in chancery concerning the premises, and caused his serjeants for maintaining his estate there to be called, and the petitioners reason of the minority of Laurence de Hastynges, kinsman and co heir of Aymer de Valence, late earl of Pembroke, and that in that county a seal to serve the people of the county in their suits ought to be specially deputed, and that such seal used alway to be appointed there in the times of the lords of that county for the time being from time out of mind, without the lords of the county using any other seal in any case there, and this they offered themselves ready to verify by the ways and means that they ought to do; and the king's serjeant on the otherhand asserted that the lords of the county were wont at all times past to make their commissions concerning felonies and trespasses committed at that county under their own seals or under the seals deputed for the use of that county at their pleasure, and this they offered themselves ready to verify for the king; and the king thereupon appointed the aforesaid Gilbert and Thomas de Cheddeworth and Richard Symond to make inquisition by the oath of men of that county in their lifetime made such commissions only under the seal specially appointed for that liberty or under their own seals at their pleasure, and if under their own seals then what lords had done so etc.: and Master William de Carreu, Thomas de Carreu, and Owen ap Oweyn, and divers others have shown the king that they are indicted before the said justices of the felonies aforesaid, and that they are put in exigent by the king's writ to the steward because they did not come before the justices or the aforesaid David, and they have besought the king to cause them to be delivered by mainprise pending the said inquisition, if they render themselves to prison; the king therefore orders the steward to cause the said men, if they render themselves to prison, to be delivered upon their finding mainprise to have them before the justices at the day upon which the writ of exigent is returnable, and to supersede the further exaction of them.

1331 Dec 8 Clarendon

Patent Roll 5 Edward III pt 3 m IId, (Cal p 236)

Commissions to Gilbert Talbot, Thomas de Chadesworth and Richard Simon; on information that certain persons have carried away from the castle of Manerbire, Penaly and Carru the goods of Richard Barri, Thomas de Carru and William de Carru, and have forcibly possessed themselves of the lands of these same men, which were lately seized into the king's hands by the steward of the county of Pembroke on account of their outlawry for non appearance before John Giffard, William de la Roche, John de Stouford and William Casse, justices of oyer and terminer, to answer touching the death of Edmund de Barry and the robbery of goods of David de Barry, at Manerbire, co Pembroke; to discover the guilty persons, to cause them to be arrested, with the aid of the posse comitatus if need be, and imprisoned until further orders, to recover the goods and lands for the king, and to return inquisition of their proceedings herein

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